Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

Vol. XLI. Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, February 1, 1873. No. 9.

Maine Farmer.

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

Farming without Manure.

The tendency of the times, occasioned by the high price of labor and the great increase in running expenses, is somewhat towards the still further increase of the large farms owned and conducted by men of capital, or, on the other hand, to a reduction of the small farms, in order to bring them within the working capacity of the owner. No farm can now be profitably carried on without the help of improved implements to take the place in a measure of manual labor; and since it requires no more outlay in this direction for a large farm than for a small one the saving here is no inconsiderable amount. The more work there is for expensive implements to do the greater part of the labor, the more profit in using them. There is also a great saving in the teams required to run these implements. The nearer we come to keeping the teams employed all the time on the farm, the more profit will be realized.

But a difficulty arises here with the owner of extensive fields, which the small farmer does not feel so forcibly, although the difficulty meets him to a certain extent. With broad fields to be improved, the owner finds his supply of manure running short with many acres still left in a low condition. The tools to work them he owns—the teams to draw them are idle, but the manure is wanting.

While the question of changes in farm practices to conform to the demands of the times is being discussed, may it not be well to inquire whether there may not be a change introduced here which will work to the benefit of the owners of such farms. At the present time, with the exception of newly cleared lands, all our farming—to use a homely phrase—*is based on the farm yard*. That is, we work, fertilize, and improve our lands to that extent, and no more, which the barn manure, assisted perhaps somewhat by commercial fertilizers, will allow. This is all as well as it can be as far as it goes, but we find it does not go over the whole farm. The question now arises—and it is one which we hope farmers will seriously consider—whether our improvements shall cease to extend when the drafts upon the barn-yard shall no longer be honored. That barn manure should be the farm's chief reliance—should be the base on which he operates, we fully believe; but need he stop here? Can he not extend his operations farther than his manure will reach, not in a manner which will reduce the productive capacity of the soil, but by introducing processes that will not only keep up the fertility of the soil, but will improve it, and at the same time return the owner a profit on the outlay?

In certain corn and grain growing districts summer fallowing is practiced to a great extent, and with very satisfactory results. This simply means fallowing the land through the summer instead of cropping it. The sod is broken or the stubble turned in fall or spring, and the land plowed, cultivated and worked occasionally through the season. Nothing is allowed to grow upon it—not even weeds. The more frequently it is worked, the more the fertility of the land is improved by the fallow. The simple process of working the soil—of disintegrating the particles is alone of great advantage. We believe that farmers in this State do not realize the advantage of a thorough disintegration of the soil, even when they immediately put in the seed. If they did we should see less fields with the imperfect preparation now so manifest. But this is far enough from being the only advantage from the fallow. The rains and the snows carry down their freights of ammonia which the soil readily takes up and holds till the future growing plant shall call for it. Every particle of the pulverulent soil is laid open to atmospheric influences which are at work through the whole season, preparing the inorganic elements existing in the soil, for plant food. These mineral elements are found in most soils in quantities sufficient for the growth of any crop to which the land may be devoted, but they are in an insoluble condition, and therefore not available. A year's rest of the soil—a year's fallowing, prepares, so to speak, a store of these elements, and holds them in readiness for future use. The soil rests from the work of production, but the preparation goes on.

Soils are also renovated by plowing in some crop grown for the purpose. In some sections of the country the whole system of farming is based on the renovating effects of clover. This so far as we know has never been made by farmers here the prime object of growing clover. They depend so much upon present returns, that it seems a waste of resources now in hand, to plow in a crop of clover or break a good clover sod. Yet where the manure fails to extend as far as we wish, may it not profitably be done rather than let the field revert to an infertile condition.

Closely allied to this is the practice of Mr. Lawrence, described in this paper in a communication from him some weeks since. His system was principally based on the renovating effects of a good grass sod turned over with the plow.

Now, why may not these processes of farming without manure be put in practice to a certain extent among us? Fertile acres could thus be extended, where with our present practices alone paying crops cannot be realized.—The teames are unemployed, the tools not in use. All that is wanted is the guiding hand, and nature will do the rest.

Editorial Notes.

Among the many evidences we have published as to the abundance of the grain crop last year, we have now to add that Mr. Emery Knowles of Belgrade, has threshed during the past fall, ten thousand eight-hundred and sixty bushels of grain.

Wholly to our surprise, Mr. Henry T. Williams, the enterprising and wide-awake publisher of the *Horticulturist* and *Ladies' Floral Cabinet*, and agricultural editor of the *Independent*, dropped in upon us one day last week, spending an hour or two in an agreeable chat upon matters horticultural, floral and other. He is one of those young, impulsive, driving men, of which the present age has developed so many, and which in nearly all departments of thought and labor are now performing the larger share of the world's work. He is doing much to diffuse throughout the country, a knowledge of and love for flowers and fruits, and by his periodicals and books is exerting a most salutary and wholesome influence upon the community. Long may success and prosperity attend him.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Farmer's Love of Nature.

Your remarks on "The Wood Scenery of New England," in your issue of Dec. 14th, led me to suggest some of the reasons why residents of the rural districts so often fail to appreciate the scenery about them. One reason is that farmers are so generally forced to endure lives of toil to make both ends meet and bring up their families, that the pleasures flowing from the enjoyment of Nature under other circumstances are not appreciated, are little thought of indeed, and no pains are taken to develop their appreciation in the minds of the young. The average farmer is to be pitied as much as blamed. When a man is literally forced to work from morning to night, day in and day out from boyhood up to manhood and down to second childhood, making what business men consider only a trifle each year, and accomplishing that only by a system of saving which the mass of men not farmers are apt to despise, he is not in the fullest mental accord to enjoy the beauties of Nature, nor of "wood scenery," except as the wood aforesaid has a relation to the preparations for his dinner, or its value as lumber. I think I have some appreciation for Nature and the pleasant pictures you refer to as being treated by the author you are reviewing, but I don't remember that I felt much appreciation for them when I was a boy plowing, hoeing, mowing and blowing under the stern eye of my father on the farm of my youth. He never paid any attention to any beautiful scenery, any fine sunsets, any views of lakes or waterfalls, or grand old forests; but he did often take occasion to notify me at early dawn of the arrival of the sun in the east, and that if I didn't hasten down stairs and milk two or three cows, and then drive them to pasture through a winding path in the woods, put up the bars, perhaps salt the sheep on the way back, and be "spry" at everything so that we could hoe corn or make hay immediately after breakfast, that he would at once proceed to do violence to *my* ideas of the sacredness of my person, particularly while I was not in a presentable condition for morning calls. And he meant it too! Still it was not because he was a specially hard task master, or a skinflint or a grasping miser—he was not. But he had a mortgage on which interest was annually due, and some of the principal to be paid, and he knew of no way to get it except by hard, steady work, and by carefully saving what little we scraped together. And we all worked, and slaved, and toiled—father, mother and boys, and if we didn't enjoy Nature it was due largely to deficient education in that direction, and of too much engrossment in the business of working, sweating and sleeping. I left the old homestead when I was of age, because I had had enough of it, and I wanted to see if there wasn't a shorter cut to ease and competence. I felt that I had had enough of the beauties of Nature and of that shady cow-path through the woods, of harvest and haying, stone walls, bog meadows, corn hoeing, and the thrashing of chestnut trees or the skinning of premature calves for the trifle of spending money picked up during the year.

But I do love Nature and wild wood scenery, and farming, after all, though it was a good while in developing. Surrounded only by one set of circumstances, we seldom know what we may be under other circumstances. Other pursuits, such as that of a book agent, school-teaching, or editing political newspapers, I also found had their dark sides, and after being a sort of rolling stone for eighteen years, fruit farming lured me into its embrace. I came to Vineland and once more tried the soil. Here, with a chance to "farm it" in my own way, in a neighborhood where rural æsthetics is a principle of the locality, where the law binds you to plant shade trees on the road-side and to keep that road-side verdant with grass; where premiums for best farms, best hedges, best side-walks, (even in the country part,) best fruit, "best farm arranged for profit," best *kept* farm, best ornamental grounds, best piece of graded road, and a score or two more of "best" things relating to "the audible language and gorgeous tints of nature," (your words, Mr. Editor,) your emulation is incited to keep *doing* your best, and provided there is any latent taste in you it is bound to come out. This little farm of mine, though it has cost a small mountain of hard work and energy, is a perpetual source of pleasure—or would be if fully paid for. I am poor still, but the toil I hated when a boy, and performed at another's bidding I love now. The peach and pear orchards, the vineyard, the berry plantations, all gorgeous in their season with beauty and perfume; the trailing vines, half shading the little piazza, planted by—well, you are married, I believe, and can guess who planted them; the hennery even, where the Brahmas congregate, and where vegetation is loved even better than outside—do I not love them all, and do I not see beauties and extract pleasures I never dreamed of when a boy? Think of rail or stone fences and then of *hedges!* On three sides of the "farm," and along the drive way I have a young Norway spruce hedge, fast growing into a thing of beauty, planned and planted largely by our own hands, and there is more enjoyment in pruning and caring for, and even in looking at it than would come from a year of simple soil fighting without some recompense in the way of a love of Nature. Toil is not necessarily a drawback to farm life—it is only unrequited or unappreciated toil which discourages, and incites so many boys to desert the farm. And even without much change as to actual toil, if we had more Vinelands where a love both of Nature and of good social order, as of temperance, were encouraged, not so many readers would "skip" your pleasant article as now in quest of something they can appreciate better; they would not so often grow tired of "the plantations of God," and sigh for the gilded pleasures of the dusty, dirty, godless, and swindling cities. Justice needs only to be done the farmer by the business world in the matter of regular and decent pay for his products, and then the culture of the soil will be among the happiest and most cultivated—as it is now among the noblest—of human pursuits.

Vineland, N. J., Dec. 1872. ALEXIS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Profit of Hens.

As I have seen and read from time to time, accounts of the profits of hens, I thought I would try my luck the past year. I had on the 1st day of January, 1872, thirty-six hens, but soon after lost one, and at the first of June had lost six. I have kept an account of the number of eggs sold, and of the cost of keeping the hens. They have laid 354½ dozen eggs, which I sold for $82,86, or about 23¼ cents per dozen. I raised fifty-seven chickens, twenty of which I sold the first of September for $5,00, leaving thirty-seven, which I could have sold for fifty cents each, which would have amounted to $18,50. The amount received for eggs and chickens, with what I have on hand was $106 36. The cost of keeping the hens and raising the chickens, as near as I can estimate, was $40,75. I kept as correct an account as I could. The profit from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st 1873, being $65,61. The breed of hens was a part half blood White Leghorn and common breeds. This was besides all the eggs used in a family of four persons.

Webster. G. H. JONES.

For the Maine Farmer.

Warren Farmers' Club.

The annual meeting of the Warren Farmers' Club was holden at North Warren, Jan. 6th., for choice of officers, with the following result, viz.: President, Joel Hill; Vice-Presidents, Lore A. Kalloch, Church Vaughan; Secretary, Lewis Hall; Treasurer, Joshua U. Cutting. The meetings of the Club have been well attended, considering the bad state of the weather, and the debates have been well sustained. "How shall farming be made to pay?" was the question under consideration at the last meeting, and the general impression prevailing in the minds of those present was, that if farmers would devote as much time and hard work on the farms, as mechanics do at their trades, there would be no lack of success on the farm, and no good reason why farmers should be out done by mechanics in the accumulation of property. FARMER.

North Warren.

For the Maine Farmer.

Care of Cows.

From the late epizootic or horse distemper, we are led to think more particularly of the usefulness of the horse, and from this lesson some may be induced to give more care, in future to the welfare of this noble animal;—to see that he has proper food and drink, and at more regular hours; that his bedding is not too scantily furnished, and that the many little things that tend to his comfort, be not omitted. And when the country has been thus severely reminded of the horse, let us take thought also of the noble cow, as well as of all our domestic animals. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Not only is it our duty to look well to the comfort of our domestic animals, but it *pays*.

I think no one will say but there is more profit in keeping one cow well than in keeping two in a half starved, wretched condition. And how much richer will be the milk, cheese and butter from the well fed, well cared for cow. I suppose that all your readers are aware that there are only two articles that contain all the elements that go to build up the human body, milk and eggs. And what is better for supper than a bowl of good, new milk, with baked sweet apples and good rye and Indian bread, that our good wives and daughters know or should know how to make?

But another point I wish to allude to is cleanliness in milking. Perhaps there are some persons who live in villages and buy their milk, that sometimes find it with a very unpalatable flavor which I do not consider at all conducive to health, and on the bottom of the vessel containing it and perhaps on its surface, black particles altogether too numerous. Now there is no need of this, and there are two means to be used in its prevention that I think *pay*. In the first place give the cow a fair quantity of bedding, for the after value of which, perhaps forest leaves or straw is best. And second take a joist 2x2 in., round off the corners for the under side, and fasten it over or just back of the cow's shoulders about 16 inches from the stancheon. If the cow is tied with a chain, rope or bow, let it be parallel with the bed piece in which the stancheons are inserted. Let the joist or pole come as near to the cow's back as it can and not touch it. The cow, as she voids her excrements, raises up her back, and she soon learns to do this she must step back so the pole will come over the neck and a little before the shoulders. This leaves her a clean place to lie on, if the floor is made as all stable floors should be, two inches higher at least, where the cattle stand than immediately behind them. I am not a farmer, if I was I should be a subscriber to your excellent paper, for I think no farmer can afford to be without some one or more good agricultural papers. If any one, though he keeps but one cow, has not this simple arrangement that I have tried to give in my feeble manner, and which for a few cents for lumber and an hour's time he may have, I think in a short time he would not part with it for twice the price of one year's subscription. J. P.

Wilton.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rustic Work.

Extract from a Private Note.

I thank you for the notice of my "rustic work." I presume you noticed it on occasion of your call last fall. I wish I had been at home to show you around, and explain things. But as to "rustic" matters: When I came here to occupy the old homestead, some six or seven years ago, there was no such thing in the place, and although I am a very poor architect I planned, and with the aid of a carpenter, built the rustic arbor that you term a "well house." It answers for an *arbor* in summer, being covered with grape vines (and where grapes ripen much better than on a trellis) also for a receptacle for our winter plants in pots, and beneath it, in an iron tank holding two years' supply of "gasoline" for the gas in the house. Then I have another one (rustic arbor) which on inspection you would find holds seven cords of ice, giving me a supply for the season. There are also a dog kennel, baskets, chairs, &c. They attracted considerable attention, and many of my neighbors, when they learned that I at my leisure made them, have improved upon the plan, so they have become not uncommon in this village, and are very ornamental. I have had letters from Portland asking where they could be obtained. We use spruce poles which can be had at a cent each, (delivered at the mill) have them split at the mill (for nothing) and then can ornament any old box or barrel very readily. It is pleasant work, and requires but little skill, while they will last several years. I am glad to see you commend these rustic garden ornaments. W. P. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Vaughan Importation of Cattle.

I have been requested to give some account of the importation of neat stock from England by Dr. Benjamin Vaughan of Hallowell, Me., some fifty years ago, more or less, (I have no certain data.) I will confine myself to the description of the cows. I owned for several years, some cows from that importation. They were large in size—color red and white, some nearly white, heavy hind quarters, deep in the flank, broad across the hips, straight on the back, small round the girt, long necks, clean heads, small horns. Their bags were large when full of milk, milk-veins large, teats long and large. They were great milkers, of fair quality of milk, and would fill, in June, in good feed, any common wooden pail full, sometimes more, at night. One of the cows I fatted in consequence of an injury in her bag. The four quarters weighed seven hundred pounds. One cow calved about May 20th, by grass. The calf, (a heifer) was put into a pen, and the cow was turned in with it for it to suck. After the calf sucked all it wanted, the cow was milked. I sold the calf to Simeon Cary, a butcher of Hallowell, when four weeks old. The four quarters weighed 108 pounds, as he told me after it was killed. The oxen were large, well made, and good workers. The importation was a great blessing to the county of Kennebec. COLUMBUS FAIRBANKS.

Winthrop.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Farm Incident.

I lately sold a gentleman—a drover—a very nice yoke of oxen. After he paid for them I told him they weighed 3600. He said no. I asked him if he would bet a dollar of it, he replied yes. We drove them upon the scales and they lacked ten pounds of it. He said if they had weighed more, he should have doubted the correctness of the scales. I offered him the dollar, but he replied he never betted for money but for information. I wish you therefore to credit the enclosed $1.00 to M. W. Norton of North New Portland Somerset county, believing as I do, your paper affords the best information, to be obtained for the money.—He is a *drover* by profession but he has a good farm near the village, and has now six very choice oxen, eight or ten cows and a few wethers, which he is feeding for mutton, hogs without number, but *only seventeen* horse kind all above one-year-old. He gave us a drive with his Knox stallion, of a black color 16½ hands high weighs $1240 lbs, and is one of the best styled horses we ever saw. He has several splendid one and two-years-old colts after him. I regard him as one of the best judges of the value and weight of cattle and horses, in our state. W. H. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Somerset Porkers.

Mr. Seth Fairfield slaughtered a pig, seven months and fifteen days old, that weighed, when dressed, 275 lbs.; Mr. Jonathan Young, killed one seven months and twenty days old, that weighed, when dressed, 289 lbs.; Mr. Harper Allen killed a pair of nice pigs, eight months old, that weighed, respectively, 328 and 328½ lbs.; Mr. Danforth Allen slaughtered a good pair of pigs, eight months and eleven days old, that weighed, respectively, 281 and 310 lbs.; Mr. Wm. Standley killed a nice pair eight months and eighteen days old, that weighed, respectively, 312 and 330 lbs.; Mr. John Standley also killed a nice pair nine months and twenty days, and nine months and twenty-three days old respectively, that weighed 368 and 384 lbs. DAVID P. YOUNG.

Smithfield.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Annual Meeting and Farmers' Convention.

WINTHROP, Jan. 16th, 1872.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

Business Meeting of the Board.

The committee on the Credentials of Farmers' Clubs reported the following clubs represented by delegates, viz:

Minot and Hebron, I. Woodman and E. C. Mallett.

East Turner, L. Gilbert and H. A. Gilbert.

Litchfield, Samuel Smith.

Brooks, J. W. Lang.

East Wilton, Lorin Adams.

North Wilton, S. G. Foster.

Waldo County Farmers' Association, J. W. Lang.

Penobscot Co. Farmers' Association, D. M. Dunham.

Franklin Co. Farmers' Association, S. G. Foster.

A discussion was engaged in relative to the disposition of that part of the State stipend to agricultural Societies, under control of the Board, but with no decision being reached.

Hon. Alexander Hyde on Farm Buildings.

HON. ALEXANDER HYDE of Lee, Mass., then gave a lecture on "Farm Buildings."

Savages burrow in the earth and the first step in their civilization is to get them off the ground. Architecture is not a full test of civilization. In ancient times, thousands toiled for a lifetime, that one man might live in a palace or his ashes repose in a splendid mausoleum. The Romans had three classes of dwellings—one for the patricians, one for the citizens or farmers and mechanics, and one for the laborers and slaves. One of the distinguishing characteristics of our country is the ownership of soil and permanence of wealth in real estate. Our lands are divided among small land holders; this tends to the establishment of happy homes, refinement and patriotism. The farm buildings of New England may be divided into two classes—the houses and the barns. Sometimes the house is first and the wife second. In Pennsylvania, a farmer is known by his barn; the house is a secondary consideration. In farm houses the first object is its site. It should be on a pleasant, cheerful spot, free from malaria, and exposed to good light and air, but not exposed to bleak winds. Hills are warmer in winter, and the air is dryer at all seasons. Frosts do more damage on low lands on account of the stillness of the air and more dampness. Place shelters of evergreens on exposed sides of houses and barns, and let the buildings be situated where the full light of the sunshine shall have its effect for good. The Speaker here gave examples of the beneficial effects of the sunlight, and said, make no penitentiary of your homes. The south side of some sunny slope is the best place for sites for farm buildings. We hope never to see our fair country women so polished as to lose the characteristics of a robust womanhood. Shade trees may be too plentiful, and no one should live in a forest. Never have them so thick that they prevent a green carpet of healthy grass under them.

Our houses are poorly ventilated. Bread is the staff of life, but air—pure and free—is just as essential. The chimney should be the outlet of impure air. It costs but little more to build a two-story house than a one-story. A story and a half house is but little improvement over a one-story one. Barns—named by our Saxon forefathers from Barley store—barley being their leading crop—next claims our attention. Our English forefathers brought the old customs of England with them, stacking their crops out of doors. Improved barns are the outgrowth of progressive farming. We find no two alike, but each believes his own the best—as with their watches. We should have clear ideas of what we want, in the construction of our barns. We want convenient storage, warm shelter, convenient to attend, and least waste of room. That barn is best arranged that is the simplest arranged. Animals love to bask in the sunshine. Even the turtle loves to get upon a rock and enjoy a "sunning." Man may "love darkness rather than light," but not so with animals. Believes in a good barn with cellar under it, well ventilated. It is a rare problem how we can keep our stables well ventilated. The best way is by plank tubes placed at proper points, extending from the basement to the outside of the roof. Connect your out buildings as much as possible under one roof. Too many small out buildings do not pay.

Pres. ALLEN of the State College, said as an itinerant lecturer he was from a series of years, he had had a chance to test the pleasantness of many houses, and had lived in as many different ones as most men of his age. He had in early life every symptom of consumption, but by advice of a common sense doctor, left a dark house, and got into the sunshine, and a sunny home, and outlived the grasp of the disease. He spoke about too many shade trees in our cities, in some instances, making dark and unhealthy homes. He believed in sunny homes, and in taking the best and sunniest rooms for sleeping rooms. Company rooms will do on the north side of a home for they are opened semi-occasionally, and company only stays a brief time, but family living rooms should be the sunniest and pleasantest in the house. He spoke of the hemlock as one of the most splendid evergreen shade trees; but esteemed the spruce for shelter. In alluding to the endearments of our early homes, he spoke of his own early home as one of the bright—the brightest—spots of his life, for it was a sunny home.

Mr. PAYSON of Cumberland, made some entertaining remarks upon the general subject, and spoke of having been foolish enough to build a dwelling house out of unburnt bricks—a thing he had continued to regret ever since. But in one thing he went contrary to the gratuitous advice of his neighbors, and built his house upon a hill commanding a wide and beautiful view, and this he has never regretted but on the contrary it had been a perpetual source of enjoyment and delight.

Mr. M. J. METCALF of Monmouth, spoke of throwing about our homes those endearments and attractions that shall keep our children at home, and perpetuate the continuance of it in the family. There is a time when young people have an unrest and want to be out in the world for themselves. We can allow them many privileges that will benefit them while at home. Let them develop themselves in working land, and in fashioning implements in the workshop. In fact, the workshop is a building that should be found on every farm.

Hon. J. B. WALKER, Concord, N. H. Although he believes in exalting the house above the barns, yet he takes great pleasure in his barns. He alluded to the great importance of ventilation, and gave his experience in tight barns with no ventilation. He then put ventilators upon the roof and supposed the trouble cured. But it was not; the hay spoiled near the walls. In order to have ventilation we have to make an inlet for pure air. He then made holes in the floor near the cattle's heads—just the place where they want it—and the result was perfect ventilation. The air is pure mornings, even when the barn is well filled with hay. He next spoke of the importance of shelter ing our manure. Experience has taught him that we need a tight bottom under our manure heaps as well as a tight roof over head. We are losing every year more than we are aware of, for want of a tight bottom to our manure cellars. He spoke of a barn with a cellar whose bottom was cemented tight—the manure saturated with accumulated urine is a complete porridge—and the owners are obliged to use a large amount of absorbents—consequently they make several times as much manure as if the urine passed away through the bottom of the cellar.

Hon. S. F. PERLEY, Naples, spoke of the pleasure of listening to the able lecture, the results being such as to awaken thought. He spoke of the importance of pleasant sites for our homes. Some homes are so located that whoever attempts to live in them seems destined to die. Malarial places may often be made healthy by planting screens of trees between them and our houses. He had found it cheaper to keep his cattle warm with hemlock boards than with corn meal.

Mr. J. R. FARRINGTON, Supt. College Farm, said for twenty years before taking charge of the college farm, he had lived in a north tenement, and had much sickness and large doctor's bills. Now, after living three years in a sunny house, his family had enjoyed uniformly good health, and his doctor's bills had been very light.

Mr. HYDE spoke of the importance of saving all the night soil, and alluded to the construction of the privy vault. It is made of stone as near air tight as possible. Dry earth, coal ashes, &c., are used as deodorizers. The air enters the vault through holes below, upon the inside, and passes out through tubes extending out at the roof. By this means the vault gives no offensive odor, and a large quantity of valuable fertilizer is saved.

EVENING SESSION.

In consequence of attending the dedicatory exercises of the new school building in the village district, by invitation of the School Directors, there was no session of the Board, Thursday afternoon. In the evening, Hon. James B. Walker, of Concord, N. H., delivered a lecture on Plowing, to a good audience.

Hon. J. B. Walker on Plowing.

Geologists tell us of the construction of the earth and how soil has been formed from the rocks and decaying vegetation. We all know more or less about soil construction, and that from it grows all which supports animal life. One of the first agricultural operations is plowing. The effects of plowing are many—it makes the soil loose and light through which may push myriads of roots in search of the best feeding places. The three great indispensable elements of plant growth are air, heat and moisture. Air brings with it carbonic acid and oxygen which combine and act upon other elements and help form plant food. Plowing often acts as a drainage, especially upon compact, stiff soils. Plowing enables us to turn under weeds which are a nuisance above ground, but are a manure under ground; it also brings up a new strata of soil, to be acted upon by the elements of heat, air, and moisture, and helps mix soils after a very beneficial process. In this way we can make the plow perform part of the duties of the manure cart.

What kinds of plows do we want that shall be the most economical? We want several varieties. He cited examples of ancient history, wherein the plow—such as it was—figured conspicuously. The ancient plowman sought to merely tear up the soil, not to turn it or pulverize. The speaker illustrated his lecture by diagrams, showing the progress in the construction of the plow in ancient times and down to the present, also representing the plows of different nations of to-day. These diagrams were highly instructive. The belief among early users of the iron plow was that it poisoned the soil. Jethro Wood first made the iron plow in sections. He spoke of Jefferson's discovery in applying the double wedge principle to the construction of the plow. Experiments show that it takes 15 per cent. of the power to move a plow over the surface. Canting a plow when in the furrow adds greatly to its draft. A plow should neither be too blunt or too sharp in construction of outline. Conical plows do not produce as thorough pulverization as some other forms. A plow should be so made as to "Swing free in the furrow." One that does not is hard to hold and does not do good work; it is, besides, hard on the team. Keep the plow on a "level keel," else you have ridges unpulverized at the bottom of your furrows.

The lightest, the smoothest and best made plow is the best, provided it has requisite strength. Considers the fall the best time to break up, for several reasons. Never plow when too wet, neither when too dry. Arrange always to have team enough to work easily at plowing; but never plow with just team enough to move the plow. We frequently hitch the chain too high on the end of the beam. Keep the cutting edges of the plow sharp; forty-two per cent. of the whole power is absorbed in the share and coulter. Much loss arises from the improper laying out of lands for plowing. In plowing in manure, plow as shallow as possible and do the work. The average depth of plowing in New York was found to be only 4½ inches, is it more in the State of Maine? Shall we lap our furrow slices, or shall they lie flat? On sward lands much advantage will be found by lapping furrows. The speaker here illustrated by diagrams, the two methods of plowing very clearly and fully, which was interesting and instructive to the audience. One more point—thoroughness. Be content with nothing but thorough work. Have no balks.—Between the handles of the plow on the land that is his own, is one of the best places for a man to find true pleasure. He walks every inch a man. The plow, man has ever formed indispensable in all countries. Without it, he is little if any above the brute. It causes the wilderness to blossom like the rose, and causes herbs to grow for the service of man.

In answer to questions Mr. Walker said, his farm is on the banks of the Merrimac river, subject to washing, and he has to plow his manure in to save it. He thinks we do not pulverize the soil enough. Thorough pulverizing of the soil is but little understood by us as farmers, and it is one of the things we need to learn and practice more fully.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

Business Meeting of the Board.

Board met at 9 o'clock.

Voted, That the several Agricultural Societies of the State that have offered premiums for farm improvements in accordance with the vote of this Board in 1872 (for which competition entries have been made) be, and are hereby required to increase said premiums by an amount not less than one-fourth of the bounty to which they are entitled for the current year.

Voted, That the several Agricultural Societies receiving money from the State be, and hereby are required to spend one-fourth of the same for the formation and encouragement of Farmers' Clubs.

Resolved, That Prof. M. C. Fernald and S. L. Goodale act as representatives of this Board at the adjourned meeting of the National Agricultural Convention to be held in Washington, in February next, and that the above Committee have power to fill any vacancy in the same.

Voted, That Messrs. Wasson, and Fernald, with the Secretary, be a committee on topics for the next meeting.

An informal vote, to test the sense of the Board, was passed on the place of holding the fall meeting of the Board. This vote resulted in Houlton, Aroostook county, being the place most satisfactory to the members present.

Reports of Farmers' Clubs.

The public session of the forenoon was occupied by hearing reports from the several Farmers' Clubs present, through their delegates.

EAST TURNER. L. Gilbert reported this club, and made some extended remarks about the utility of Farmers' Clubs.

MINOT AND HEBRON. Isaiah Woodman, West Minot, reported Minot and Hebron club. Mr. Millet of the same club also gave some interesting information. The first show was successful. The club was first organized Oct. 25; 1855, and is in a flourishing condition. He spoke of great improvements made by the influence of the club. The club has held fifteen shows. Number of members in Minot, 125; in Hebron, 80. Present officers of club, Z. Z. Packard, President; Benj. Dudley, Joel Crooker, W. G. Millett, C. W. Millett, Wm. A. Crooker, Vice-Presidents; Gideon Bearce, Secretary and Treasurer. Post office address, West Minot.

EAST POLAND. C. H. Cobb, E. Poland, said his Club numbers about 30; there is a good interest in the meetings, and they are very beneficial.

EAST WILTON. Reported by Maj. Adams. Is a live, wide awake club, in a prosperous condition.

INDUSTRY. In a flourishing condition and bids fair to be successful and highly useful.

CHESTERFIELD. Has been formed one year and has 40 members.

BEAN'S CORNER, JAY. This Club is reviving and bids very encouragingly to become prosperous and useful. There is a good interest there.

NORTH JAY. This Club has been discussing the cheese factory question.

NORTH WILTON. Reported by S. G. Foster, its Secretary. Has 60 members, average attendance about 30. Holds meetings on Tuesday evenings. Held a show and fair last fall which was a good success.

LITCHFIELD. Reported by Samuel Smith. Has done much good; numbers over one hundred members and holds very successful exhibitions.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY. AG'L ASSOCIATION. D. M. Dunham, Secretary, reported this new, and the fourth such Association in our State. Holds meetings with those clubs who invite them, and is creating much interest in agricultural discussions.

MINOT AND HEBRON. This club desires to know if theirs is the oldest? It has been organized 17 years. [Who will respond? REPORTER.]

WINTHROP. Reported by Oakes Howard, its President. Does not claim great merit from age—is two years old, but holds interesting meetings for discussion.

EAST WINTHROP. Reported by A. C. Carr, East Winthrop. The Club, for good reasons, has not organized for the present year, but the organization is kept up and is ready to go on when circumstances permit. Chooses its president once in four weeks. Has been of great use in awakening an interest in improved agriculture.

WALDO COUNTY. Reported by J. W. Lang, Brooks. We have a number of live, working Farmers' Clubs in Waldo and room for many more. A County Farmers' Association was organized last April, which meets eight times a year. In January, February, March, June, September, October, November and December, holding sessions of one day each, and meeting in different parts of the county as circumstances render advisable. The meetings are very well attended and much interest manifested. Good results mark the usefulness of this association. A. G. Jewett, President; J. W. Lang, Secretary.

BELFAST. This Club is composed of good material, and has been useful. Whether it is dead, or only very sick, I am unable to report, or even the names of its officers. This is the only club which failed to report to me this season.

WEST WINTERPORT. This is a live club. F. W. Ritchie, President; John York, Secretary.

BROOKS. Organized last March. A. G. Rare, President; J. W. Lang, Secretary. Meetings Saturday evenings. Has a library of some sixty volumes. Members were few at its organization, but the attendance has steadily increased. There is manifest improvement within the circle of its influence.

PROSPECT AND STOCKTON. Holds its meetings on Saturday evenings weekly, alternately, at two school houses, one in Prospect and one in Stockton, about one and one-fourth miles apart. This is the largest and most flourishing club in the county. Has sixty-six members; regular attendance about one half. Has a library and a fair working amount in the treasury. J. R. Partridge, President; R. M. Trevett, Secretary. This club held a show and fair last fall, which eclipsed the County Ag. Society's fair.

UNITY. A club of about three years' standing. A good working club. Unity is the headquarters of the North Waldo Ag. Society. The club meets Saturday evenings. Thos. H. Cook, President; Jas. Libbey, Secretary.

MONTVILLE. Organized recently. Jonathan Hamilton, President; Z. T. Cooper, Secretary. A cheese factory has been organized in the jurisdiction of this club since its organization. This is the second cheese factory organized in Waldo County—the first being at Northport.

NEWBURG. Though Newburg is in Penobscot county, we may lay some claim to this club, as part of its members belong in Monroe, and as Newburg belongs in Waldo and Penobscot Ag. Society, whose fair grounds are in Monroe, in Waldo county. This is a smart club and a good working one. J. F. Hussey, Secretary. Meets Saturday evenings.

We have to recapitulate, in Waldo county, one county farmers' association, three agricultural societies and seven farmers' clubs. We have two more agricultural societies than we ought, and very many less farmers' clubs. One society, the Waldo county, has become bankrupt. The other two societies are showing more life, perhaps because younger and fuller of enthusiasm, but are largely adulterated with horse racing. We ought to rub out and begin new in the matter of agricultural fairs, and have only one society in a county. Town fairs would thrive better then, and take the place of the others we should discard. County associations ought to be established in every county where they do not now exist.

Mr. Millett on Raising Onions.

Mr. MILLETT of West Minot, who has become somewhat noted as a grower of onions, was invited to give his experience in this business. He caught the onion fever in Massachusetts, and has followed the business some three years. The first seed, two ounces, was obtained in Mass., and from this amount he raised what he wanted to use, gave away some, and sold $20 worth. The second year he got his seed from Mass., and sowed one-eighth of an acre from which he raised $200 worth. Prepares his land in the fall. Had one-fourth of an acre last year. Put on six cords barn dressing, spread it, and plowed six inches deep. Put on an ox cultivator and worked the soil fine; then put on twenty bushels unleached ashes. The county Ag'l the County Ag'l Society found 392 bushels, 52 lbs. to a bushel the growth of onions on that one-fourth acre. Soil, a deep gravel loam. Sows the seed as early as possible in spring, and sows on salt at the rate of 3 or 4 bushels per acre, as a top dressing, about the time onions come up. Tae rows want to run straight, and he lays off with a marker, making four rows at a time, fourteen inches apart. The maggot troubles them about the time the onions appear, and sowing salt tends to prevent their ravages. Leaves the surface smooth and level. Sows the Yellow Danvers onion seed. We should raise our own seed. Dealers too often sell us scullion seed, and this will only raise scullions every time. Don't be afraid of frost in early sowing. Uses four pounds of seed to an acre; rows 14 inches apart. Never pulls any large weeds, but takes out all the *little weeds* every time.

Z. A. GILBERT said if we wanted to raise one of Mr. Millett's crop of onions we must do as Mr. Millett's example teaches. We must work in large quantities of manure, weed carefully, watch, nurse and tend carefully. He don't believe in having cabbages near onions, or putting onions on ground previously occupied with cabbages—that is, the year or two previous.

Report on Winthrop Butter.

The committee appointed by the Convention to examine the specimens of butter present, reported seven samples present: two from Mrs. Augustus Parlin, August and September make; one from Mrs. Alfred Jewell, July; Mrs. John J. Tinkham, Sept., one sample; one from Mrs. Columbus Fairbanks, winter; Mrs. Lloyd H. Snell, one sample winter; Mrs. Dan'l Gale, one sample winter—all specimens of Jersey butter. They are all very good samples and we think, prove that Jersey cows are superior as butter makers. For our own taste, we should prefer a smaller portion of salt, and would recommend the cubic form as one best suited to the wants of consumers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Paper of L. L. Lucas of Somerset County.

The first exercise of the afternoon was a paper from L. L. Lucas, Esq., former member of the Board from Somerset County. It was a sound, practical, well written production, containing many good suggestions and some sharp truths which fitted closely to the circumstances and conditions of many farmers. The general tone of the paper may be gathered from the following brief report:

Farmers should never cultivate land upon which water will stand in the bottom of a hole sunk two feet from the surface—without under draining. Small experiments should be conducted in this way, not only with a view to ascertaining the amount of moisture on the soil, but of determining the value of fertilizers and the culture of certain crops. The results gathered from these experiments should be applied in the farmer's general operations. The great drawbacks to our farming, are the scarcity and high price of farm help. A farm cannot be run like a machine. Many farmers can never be easy when they have any hay on hand above what ther want, and yet hay is good for $20 per ton once in five years. Again, our veneration is too large for other professions and too little for our own. We should make and save all the manure we can, apply more to smaller areas and cultivate better. New England farmers must study their own interests more. The fashions are too expensive for farmers to support. Let us look our circumstances all over and see what we want, and what we cannot support must be lopped off. Too much false pride is our great fault at present. Good crops are those that pay, and good calculation and cultivation secure these.

Discussion following Mr. Lucas' Paper.

MR. H. C. BURLEIGH of Fairfield, the noted Hereford breeder, made some highly practical remarks upon some points in Mr. Lucas' paper. He alluded to thoroughbred animals as breeders, and remarked that

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 1, 1873.

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Collectors' Notices.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit Cumberland County in February.

Mr. C. S. AYER is now canvassing the county of Lincoln.

Mr. S. N. TABER is now canvassing the county of Kennebec.

Mr. A. D. FOSTER of Lakeville, Cornwallis, is now engaged in canvassing and collecting in Nova Scotia, as agent for the MAINE FARMER.

Mr. J. S. SMALL will call upon subscribers in York County during the present month.

The Credit Mobilier.

We have hitherto refrained from the discussion of the Credit Mobilier question in these columns, because we regard the facts developed by the investigation which is still going on, as the first and only reliable information with which the public has been furnished, respecting the transactions of that corporation. By our silence we have incurred the censure of some of the partisan papers, but we think our course is fully justified in the fact that those persons who were the most violently assailed for their dishonorable connections with the Credit Mobilier, are fully exhonerated by this investigation, while others who were not even suspected, are clearly shown to have been owners of its stock and sharers in its dividends. Another fact brought out by this investigation is, that Congressmen who have owned shares and received dividends in the Credit Mobilier Corporation, are not confined to one political party.

For the benefit of those of our readers who do not understand the history of the corporation known as the "Credit Mobilier," we will endeavor to explain it, so far as we can in the brief space allowed us.

In order to understand the facts in relation to the creation and objects of this corporation it becomes necessary, first, to know something of the company with which it has been and now is, intimately connected, that of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The building of this railroad was a great national undertaking and was regarded as essential to our national safety and defence. It was necessary as a provision against war with a maritime power, strong enough to blockade our Atlantic ports, when, without this great inland highway, we would be completely cut off from the Pacific States. But the undertaking was regarded as a gigantic one, and its success was doubted by eminent men as well as by those who had traveled over the extensive alkaline districts where no rain falls, on their way to California. Its construction was pronounced by many a physical impossibility. In addition to the extensive deserts which the road must cross, the Rocky Mountains seemed to interpose a natural barrier to railway communication between the two oceans. A few believed in the practicability of the scheme and from its importance, the question was regarded with much national feeling. National conventions declared for it, and when the road was chartered Congress munificently endowed it with money and extensive grants of land. Still it was regarded as a very doubtful undertaking, notwithstanding its splendid endowment. The lands were regarded as of but little value as a means by which to construct a road, and men predicted that when the cash endowment was used up, the enterprise must fail.

To take stock in the road and thus add to its means, was regarded as highly patriotic, though even then, it was a question of doubtful propriety for members of Congress to subscribe to this stock whose value might be affected by subsequent Congressional action. It will thus be seen that in its original inception and organization the Union Pacific Railroad scheme was not only legitimate and proper, but highly patriotic as being a matter of great national importance.

To secure the government for the cash portion of the endowment, the company gave a first mortgage, but so much doubt was entertained, of the practicability of building the road, and, in order to encourage the stockholders, Congress was asked to concede the original conditions and allow the company to give a first mortgage to secure a loan. This was granted, and though a few opposed it, the success of the enterprise was regarded of such great national importance, that the action by Congress met with general approval.

The Credit Mobilier was a joint stock company with a French name, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Its object was to take the contract from the Union Pacific Railroad Company to construct its road. The word "mobilier" means to quicken, to arouse, to excite to action or call into active service, and the meaning intended to be conveyed by the term as applied to this company, was that it was a corporation which would set in motion the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and put in operation, forces which would result in building the road. It was not an organization before unknown, as similar corporations had previously been created for the construction of other roads, though not on so large a scale. At the time of its organization it was regarded as legitimate enough. It was merely a construction company, and seemed to be a public benefit. But subsequent events have shown that the Credit Mobilier Company was made up of the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who banded together as a construction company and took the contract for building the road of themselves, acting in the double capacity of *obligors* and *obligees*, paying themselves an extravagant price, from which they would realize great profits. Its was a company within a company, its real object being to combine together to divide among themselves the surplus capital of the railroad company, the effect of which would be to impair its ability to pay the government loan. In short, it was as villainous a swindle as was ever concocted, and no person who understood the purposes of the corporators could subscribe to its stock without becoming a party to the fraud. It seems that the company anticipated trouble, and in order to conciliate leading members of Congress, they were offered a certain amount of stock in the Credit Mobilier, at a nominal price, which might or might not be paid. The agent or trustee of the company, Hon. Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, seems to have been very obliging, and when members of Congress had not the ready money to pay for the stock, he carried it for them, which was no great sacrifice, as the enormous dividends in a single year amounted to the price of the stock.

Several members of Congress, tempted by the easy terms on which the stock was offered and the extravagant dividends promised, and now claiming that they did not understand the swindling character of the company, received stock of Mr. Ames, either in their own names or in those of their wives. Mr. Wilson and some others, on learning the doubtful character of these stocks, and that there might be an investigation, returned them to Mr. Ames before receiving any dividend. Mr. Blaine was offered stock and declined to receive it on any conditions. There were still others who held the stock and have received the dividends.

The swindling character of the Credit Mobilier is now well known, and of course it is an very bad odor, while every person who has been connected with it, is covered more or less with obloquy.

We have stated before, that it was regarded as praiseworthy and patriotic to take stock in the Union Pacific Railway, though of doubtful propriety for members of Congress to take stock in any corporation where concessions were liable to be asked. The same objection would not hold in case of the "Credit Mobilier," provided it had been what it seemed, a mere construction company and independent of the Railroad Company, but it is now proved that the Credit Mobilier was the railroad company itself, and that an interest in the former included an interest in the latter, and that concessions by Congress would affect both alike.

Now to our mind, the degree of obloquy which should attach to members of Congress in consequence of their connection with these stocks, should be in proportion to the knowledge they had of the character of the company, and this the present investigation will be likely to disclose. Those who purchased early are not to be reckoned with those who received stock after the objects of the company were well understood. But members of Congress must have been exceedingly obtuse not to suspect there was something wrong, when stocks were offered them, whose annual dividends would exceed the cost, and credit given at that. They are entirely too unsophisticated for the trying positions they hold at the Capital of the nation, exposed to the wiles of wicked and designing agents and lobbyists, and should resign and return to the seclusion of private life.

The most mortifying feature of this investigation is the prevarication and denial, by members of Congress of high standing for integrity and honesty, who have acknowledged the receipt of stocks and dividends in the credit mobilier, over their own signatures. As the investigation goes on, we shall be able more clearly to determine just how far members of Congress have compromised their veracity in denying their connection with this odious corporation, and we hope the examination will be thorough, impartial and complete.

CITY GOSSIP. Geo. W. Littlefield has leased the Farmer's Hotel in this city and taken possession.—We learn that Rev. W. A. Drew had his pocket picked at Brunswick Saturday, of a gold watch which he had carried fifty years.—The excitement over the supposed case of small pox at the Augusta House has subsided. It proves to be a mild case of measles and the party sick has gone home to Skowhegan.—We had thunder and lightning on Friday evening, with the mercury nearly at zero. The light was of an azure tint, giving the snowy landscape a weird and wild appearance.—Fifty-seven ladies, mostly wives of Masons, are a committee to provide for the levee to be holden in this city next week.—The number of admissions to the Alms House in 1872 was 40; number of deaths 4; present number in the house 19.—The Barnabee Concert Troupe will appear at Granite Hall on the 17th of February.—The Kennebec Bible Society met in the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon. Hon. J. W. Bradbury was elected President. Interesting reports were read and arrangements made for continuing the canvass for the year to come.—During Tuesday night, the mercury dropped from 22 above to 2 below zero. Such sudden and extreme changes are not conducive to health.—It is said that one of the physicians of this city was called, Wednesday, to visit a small pox patient in Belgrade.—Mr. Geo. Hunt has purchased the right to sell the Magic Self-Lighting Lamp Burner in the counties of Kennebec and Sagadahoc. See his advertisement. Deputy Sheriff Libby returned from Lynn, Mass., Wednesday, having in charge Benj. W. Clark, who is brought here to answer to the charge of swindling Augusta merchants.—Rev. Mr. Drew has heard from his watch by way of Rockland.

CITY AFFAIRS. The regular monthly meeting of the city government was held on Saturday. A communication was received from A. T. Fuller, setting forth the bad condition of the Coombs Mills road and asking for damages to the amount of $100, on account of damages sustained by him from a collision with an ox team.

List of jurors prepared by the Mayor, Aldermen, Treasurer and City Clerk, at a meeting held at the Aldermen's Room, Jan. 11, 1873, as a board for preparing said list, was presented, and accepted by the Board of Aldermen and by the Common Council in concurrence.

ORDERED, That the next meeting of the City Council be held on the first Wednesday of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., being the fifth day of said month, and that the committee on accounts be, and they are hereby directed to meet on the day previous thereto, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making up the last Roll of Accounts for the year ending with the month of February.

Roll of Accounts No. 11, amounting to $829.07, was presented, approved and ordered to be paid.

☞ The Woman's Suffrage Convention assembled at Granite Hall Wednesday evening. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor, and Hon. Joshua Nye was called to preside. Mrs. Campbell of Boston was the first speaker and was followed by Miss Eastman of Boston. Among the ladies present who have been prominent in this movement were Mrs. Campbell, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Crossman of Bangor, Mrs. Dr. Babb of Eastport, Miss S. J. Prentiss of Paris, and others. Granite Hall was packed last evening, and the meeting promises to be one of great interest. It will continue through to-day (Thursday) and evening. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell and Miss Julia Ward Howe are present to-day.

☞ We do not approve of the proposition before the legislature, of raising the entire school fund by a five mills tax, laid upon the property of the State. The present tax of one mill draws heavily upon the cities and large towns, whose burdens, in other respects, are always greater than those of the smaller towns. It will be better to see that the fund arising from the present tax is properly applied to the support of schools and not used for defraying other town expenses, before increasing the fund. We have money enough now; what we need is better supervision.

☞ Last week when Mr. Dingley's educational bill came up for discussion in the House, the old opposition to all educational improvements quickly showed itself and it now looks as though our common schools must languish another year for want of adequate supervision. Some of this opposition came from young men of whom better things ought to be expected, and we can but think they acted against their better judgment, for the sake of standing well with an ignorant constituency.

☞ Mr. Henry Shackell, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has resigned his position. We have had frequent business transactions with Mr. Shackell and have always found him prompt and obliging, qualities which are not over abundant with the management of the Grand Trunk Railway.

☞ Col. Horace L. Pike, formerly editor of the *Liberal Republican* in this city, has been appointed to the position of assistant editor of the Daily San Francisco *Chronicle*, a commercial paper having the largest circulation of any paper in that city.

☞ Mr. Kenniston of Boothbay, stated in the House last week, in the discussion upon the bill providing for school supervisors, that he knew of a town that elected its school committee at its annual town meeting, and at the same voted that they should not visit the school.

☞ The Highland Quartette, composed of some of the best Boston talent, will give a grand concert at Granite Hall, on Friday evening of this week. Lovers of good music will govern themselves accordingly.

☞ The Universalist Parish Levee will come off at Granite Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Feb. 11th and 12th.

COUNTY ITEMS. The Waterville *Mail* says that Luther Lamb of Winslow, celebrated his golden wedding on Tuesday of last week, and what is little unusual, this was a golden wedding with a third wife. With the first one he lived thirteen months; with the second three years, and with the last, who is yet hale and vigorous, he has lived fifty years, as indicated above. He is the father of fifteen children.—Rev. H. F. Wood of West Waterville, formerly of this city, well and most favorably known here, was recently placed on the "sunnyside" by his thoughtful people, who made him a donation visit, leaving behind them some splendid presents, and a purse of $60 in cash.—R. H. Gardiner, Esq., of Gardiner, is spending the winter with his brother, Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, in Montreal.—A shoemaker named Gray, in a fit of delirium tremens, jumped through the window of his shop on Water street, Gardiner, on Tuesday night of last week, about 11 o'clock, with nothing on but a shirt. The noise attracted the police who procured him some clothing and conducted him to the lock-up.—Mr. S. Hutchinson of Litchfield, recently sold a heifer twenty months old, to C. T. Weymouth of Gardiner, that weighed 1000 pounds alive, and dressed 609. Who can beat that?—Prof. E. W. Hall, of Colby University, who has been in Europe for several months, is expected home immediately, prepared to resume his duties near the beginning of the term next month.—The Maine Central Railroad Company will take possession of their new depot in Waterville this week. They ought to be proud of it, as it is undoubtedly one of the handsomest and best appointed depots on the line of the railroad. It will be fully appreciated by the traveling public.—The sixth lecture of the Lyceum course at West Waterville, was given in Memorial Hall, by Rev. C. F. Penney of Augusta. Subject: "Seeming and Being."—We are assured by one of our ice merchants that the expense of putting in ice this winter on the Kennebec has been greater than that for several years, owing to the frequent falls of snow and other circumstances.—The *Journal* says that John S. Baker fell last Saturday evening on the sidewalk at Gardiner, very badly injuring his spine.—At about 6 o'clock Friday afternoon, during a very cold, thick northeast snow-storm at West Mt. Vernon, there were three very sharp flashes of lightning, accompanied by low, distant, rumbling thunder. The snow-storm ceased soon after, and the weather moderated, with some quite large hailstones thrown against the windows to add to the general gloom.—A sad accident occurred at Pittston, Monday, about noon, caused by the caving in of a pile of edgings, which fell and buried two brothers by the name of Brann in their fall. One of them, Sanford, was killed instantly, and the other badly injured.

☞ An important decision of the Supreme Court of this State has just been promulgated, arising from the vote of the town of Jay to aid a manufacturing enterprise, in which the court hold that the Legislature cannot authorize towns to extend such aid. The court further unanimously hold that towns may aid railroads. They say that railroads are improved public ways and railroad corporations quasi public corporations; while manufacturing companies are private corporations to carry on private business. This decision settles the right of towns to aid railroads, and overthrows the policy of towns aiding manufacturing enterprises.

☞ Our correspondent (A. B. N.) writing from Cooper's Mills says: "A very severe tempest passed over that place Friday evening accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The house of Rev. S. Patterson was struck by lightning, the chimney completely demolished and the building otherwise injured. Mr. L. W. Stevens, his wife and child and Mrs. J. F. Clark and children, were in the house at the time, sitting around the stove. They felt the shock severely, and were considerably stunned, but none were seriously injured. The electric fluid passed down through the floor near their feet. Several other persons in the neighborhood were more or less shocked.

☞ Great numbers of deer are falling victims to the hunters in the northern and eastern part of the State this season, and nearly every day a load of venison is brought to Bangor. Forty-seven carcasses of deer killed at Nicatou Lake, weighing in all over a ton and a half, were taken last week over the Maine Central Railroad. If the slaughter goes on in this way, it will not be many years ere this beautiful animal will become extinct in our Maine forests.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MAINE MAN. Mr. Waldron Marston, who belonged in West Pembroke in this State, and was a shoe cutter by trade, at work in Lynn, Mass., was instantly killed Monday morning. In absent-mindedness apparently, he stepped directly in front of a swiftly approaching train, and was thrown many feet by the blow. He lived only about an hour. He was some twenty-two years of age.

☞ Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, a lady widely known for her deeds of benevolence and patriotism, died in Boston on Tuesday of last week. During the war of the rebellion she devoted money and influence to promote the welfare of the soldiers, especially through the Sanitary Commission. She left a property valued at a million dollars, which she disposed of by will.

☞ A private letter states that the barque Caro of Bucksport hence, 6th of December, for Martinique, experienced a severe gale on the 10th of December, staving ports and carrying away a part of the deck load. Mr. A. L. Carver, first officer, was washed overboard and lost. Two seamen were washed overboard, but were rescued.

☞ At the annual Encampment of Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic held at Bangor Wednesday, Gen. Daniel White of that city, was elected Department Commander; G. H. Abbott of Portland, Senior Vice Commander, and A. A. Miller, of Auburn, Junior Vice Commander. There was a large attendance from all parts of the State.

☞ Foster, who murdered Avery Putnam, in a horse car, in New York, about a year ago, has been sentenced to be hung. The murder was perpetrated with a car hook and was a most unprovoked affair, and it is not probable that executive clemency will interpose between him and his fate.

It will be seen by a notice in another place that a call is issued for a Poultry Committee to meet at the State House on the 13th, and 14 of February. A general invitation is extended to all those interested in poultry raising in this state.

☞ Now the franking privilege is repealed, there is a general feeling in favor of a reduction of postage, and we have little doubt that single letter postage will be reduced to two cents before the close of the session.

☞ The following patents have been issued to Maine parties for the week ending Jan. 7th: Frederick Collins, Portland, Thread Cutter for Sewing Machines; H. F. Moody and E. P. Merrill, Portland, Feed Water Heater.

☞ The citizens of Waterville, by a two-thirds vote have agreed to a division of that town, forming a separate municipality from the west part of the town. A committee was appointed to urge the necessity of the measure before the Legislature.

☞ The contract for building the cheese factory at East Jefferson, has been awarded to Mr. C. M. Davis. It is to be 50 feet long by 26 wide and is to be completed by the 10th of May next.

☞ This (Thursday) morning was the coldest of the season in this city. The mercury at various places indicated from 10 to 35 degrees below zero.

☞ In the case of Wm. L. Putnam, a Portland attorney, who was tried for conspiracy, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Editor's Table.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Genesis, with a new translation by Jas. G. Murphy, LL. D., T. C. D., with a Preface by J. P. Thompson, D. D., and an Introduction by Alvah Hovey, D. D. One vol. Crown 8vo., pp 519, 1872. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

This volume has been prepared with great care by one of the best biblical scholars of the day, and is a valuable contribution to the many aids for a critical study of the Old Testament. Its appearance is especially opportune at this time, when Sabbath Schools everywhere are to devote themselves for the next six months to the story of Genesis. It is doubtless the best elucidation of the obscure passages in this book that has ever been published.

ALCOHOL: Its Place and Power. By James Miller. From the 19th Glasgow Edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackinstone. 12 mo. paper. pp. 179. 1873.

In this work upon the uses and abuses of alcohol, the author selects for his motto the following well known remark of the celebrated Dr. Gregory: "I never got a patient by water drinking, but thousands by strong liquors." The work is finely written and is an exhaustive treatise upon the baneful effects of alcoholic stimulants upon the human organism.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF TOBACCO. By John Lizars. From the 8th Edinburgh Edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blackinstone.

This work is uniform with the work on the abuse of alcohol, from the press of the same publishers. In this little book the author tells us wherein tobacco may be useful, and wherein it is hurtful. The cases where it is useful are exceedingly rare, while its qualities for mischief are so potent that its use has become a great national calamity. Every one should read this book, and also the one on the poisonous effects of alcohol.

AN ONLY SISTER. By Madame Guizat DeWitt, with six illustrations, 16 mo. cloth. Harper Bros., New York. Portland, Bailey & Noyes.

This is the 5th volume in the series of the author's "Books for Girls." In it the author paints real French life and the real French woman, and it is done in the charming style which characterites all the works of Madame DeWitt.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. We have received the January number of this favorite periodical, and find it filled up with interesting original matter as usual. The illustrated articles are "Life in the Diamond Fields;" "Life of an Eastern Woman;" "Delusions in Medicine," &c. Harper & Bros., New York.

LIPPINCOTT. The February number comes promptly to hand, freighted with an abundance of excellent reading matter suited to the home circle. The illustrated articles are fine and the whole make-up of the magazine is of a high order. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. 'This ladies' favorite has entered upon its forty-first volume and is deserving of the patronage which it has always received. The articles are always crisp and fresh, and the engravings worthy of special consideration.

The Childrens' Hour published by the same firm, is just the thing for the little folks, and the two together give a variety of reading suitable to all ages. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. The February number of the Eclectic is an exceptionally attractive issue of this valuable periodical, almost every article being sufficient by itself to attract attention to the magazine. The leading paper is a very able analysis from the Edinburgh Review, of "The Progress of Medicine and Surgery," and this is followed by "The Royal Favorites of France," translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Published by E. R. Pelton, New York. Terms $5 a year.

LADY'S FRIEND. The February number of this beautiful magazine opens with an engraving representing a young mother looking tearfully over an old lesson book that belonged to her dead child—a sweet and touching picture. Then there is a Landscape, a Bridge over a Ravine, &c. The Mountain Echo Gallop, is the music of this number. Deacon & Peterson are the publishers, Philadelphia.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. The number for February contains twenty articles, some of them finely illustrated, and all of them interesting and instructive. No pains are spared, by the publishers, to make this magazine first class in all its appointments. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. This beautifully illustrated magazine, designed for children and youth has achieved a great success, and is one of the best magazines of its class published in the country. The number for February which we have just received, fully sustains the high character of its predecessors. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Number 1493 of this ably conducted Journal is received and has a rich variety of selections from current literature. This is really a weekly magazine, furnishing during the year more than 3000 octavo pages of choice reading. Littell & Gay, Boston: Terms $8 per annum.

We have received from Messrs. Bailey & Noyes No. 387 of Harper & Brothers' Library entitled "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," by William Black. This story has been published as a serial in several of the leading magazines and this is its first appearance in book form.

CHICAGO SCHOOLMASTER. This sterling educational Journal commences the new year under favorable auspices, and we recommend it to all persons who feel an interest in the welfare of the common school. Aaron Gove and Edwin C. Hewitt are the editors and proprietors, at Chicago, Ill.

LIQUOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT. The annual report of the Liquor Commissioner is very brief. He says it is quite clear that in some localities and in several counties, our prohibitory laws are being better enforced than formerly. And whether the quantity of intoxicating liquors used has been largely diminished or not, yet it is patent to all that in many places there is less open intoxication, and less disorder and crime. The mode of regulating the sale of liquors in this State for medicinal and mechanical purposes was never more generally approved, he thinks than now. Our city and town agencies are generally as well conducted perhaps, as could reasonably be expected, and to a large extent he has reason to believe, are supplied from his office. Some probably wish to extend their sales beyond what they care to have publicly reported and buy more or less from other sources, while others with a view obviously to personal advantage, or to the largest possible revenue, purchase of outside parties, with little or no reference to the purity of the liquors or their fitness for medicinal use. Their abuses might be very generally corrected, if the citizens in such localities, or the proper officers would endeavor to have it done. In some cases where agencies in other respects are well managed, the profit charged is unquestionably too large, and is a just ground of complaint. This matter, however, is wholly and properly regulated by the Municipal Boards. The report gives the amount of sales to cities and towns for the last year. The whole amount of sales is $100,311.70.

REPORTS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. The joint Special Committee on Temperance, have agreed to report a bill striking the word "cider" from the prohibitory liquor law. There will probably be a minority report, favoring limiting the amount of cider to be sold to one gallon, the object being to prevent tippling by the glass. The reports will be made Friday.

The Committee to take into consideration the suggestion of the Governor in regard to biennial elections, held its first session at Augusta Wednesday night. After a discussion it was voted, nine to three, to report to the Legislature in favor of submitting the change of the constitution to the people. The committee was opposed to biennial sessions of the Legislature.

☞ The Eastern Normal School opens in the new building, February 19th.

Maine Legislature.

Business before the Legislature is quietly progressing. But few buncombe speeches are made and the idle declamation which has occupied a large share of so many sessions, is a thing almost unknown, this winter.

The members seem to be eminently practical in their views and the business of the session will doubtless be such as will bear the test of time.

In the Senate Thursday, the bill to provide in part for the expenditures of government was passed under a suspension of the rules.

The following bills were introduced: to incorporate the town of Vanceboro; to amend the charter of Penobscot and Union river railroad; to amend the statutes so that school committees may receive $3 per day and travel; to increase the salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate for the county of Androscoggin.

The bill to incorporate the Bath and Portland railroad was amended and passed unanimously. The memorial from the trustees of the Industrial School for Girls was presented, accompanied by a bill.

The following were passed to be enacted: to repeal chapter 715 of the private and special laws of 1871, relating to the duties of constables of the town of Whitefield; an act to authorize W. P. Harriman to extend a wharf in Belfast; an act to prevent the taking of trout in Bellscope Meadow Brook in Waldoboro'.

In the House several bills of a private nature were introduced and passed. Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of Limerick Academy for aid, and of inhabitants of Limington for a part of the town of Limerick.

The bill to increase the efficacy of the public schools elicited a long and animated discussion and was finally recommitted.

Mr. Titcomb introduced a bill to increase the pay of members of the Legislature, providing that the pay shall be $300 per session and travel.

On Friday in the Senate, Mr. May, from the Committee on Legal Affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize cities and towns to hold money in trust for certain purposes. The bill was read twice, under a suspension of rules, and passed to be engrossed.

This bill gives authority to cities and towns to receive money by donation or legacy, on trust, for benevolent, religious or educational purposes.

Mr. Farrington, by leave, introduced bill an act to provide for the better supervision of common schools, and on his motion it was tabled to be printed.

This bill provides that towns shall annually elect a supervisor of schools; that the State Superintendent and town supervisors shall constitute a board of education; that town institutes shall be holden during the months of May and November, the duration of which not to exceed two days, with a view of disseminating the best methods of instructing and governing schools, and for the examination of teachers; that the State Superintendent or some suitable person designated by him in each county shall hold annually a supervisors' and teachers' institute, to continue at least three days. To defray the expenses of these institutes, $3,000 are to be appropriated.

The following bills received a final passage: to incorporate the town of Eaton; an act to incorporate the Union Hall Co. of Southport; an act to amend section 2 of chapter 132 of the revised statutes, relating to the administration of oaths and affirmations; an act to authorize the county commissioners of Penobscot county to re-assess certain taxes; an act to incorporate and prescribe the duties and powers of the Maine Poultry Association.

In the House, Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported ought to pass, on bill an act additional to chapter 81 of the laws of 1869, concerning the Militia. Printed under rule. (This bill places the Androscoggin Light Artillery on the same focting with other military companies in the State.)

The Committee on Elections reported unanimously in favor of Joseph B. Foss, the contestant for the seat of Wm. F. Johnson and the report was accepted without division. There upon the House voted to pay Mr. Johnson for the entire session, an unusual proceeding, and a bad precedent.

The following bills and resolves were passed finally: to incorporate the Williams Slate Quarry Co. of Brownville; an act to increase the capital stock of the Laconia Co.; an act to incorporate the Winterport and Bucksport Ferry Co.; an act to amend an act authorizing the inhabitants of Addison to build a bridge across Pleasant river; an act to incorporate the town of Hersey. Resolve providing for the purchase of the Maine State Year Book and Legislative Manual; resolve ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lots in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery in the city of Augusta.

On Saturday, many members left for their homes, leaving a thin attendance in both branches, and the business was correspondingly light and unimportant.

In the Senate Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an act to confirm the location of the Boston and Maine Railroad through the towns of Berwick and North Berwick, subject to certain restrictions. Read and assigned for Wednesday next.

Mr. Farrington presented a bill in aid of Free High Schools; essentially the same as the one defeated last winter. The bill was laid over and printed under the rule.

The following bills were passed to be enacted: an act to incorporate the Williams Slate Quarry Co. of Brownville; an act to amend an act authorizing the inhabitants of the town of Addison to build a bridge across Pleasant river; an act to increase the capital stock of the Laconia Co.; an act to incorporate the Winterport and Bucksport Ferry Co.; an act to incorporate the town of Hersey; an act to provide in part for the expenditures of government.

The following resolves were finally passed: Resolve providing for purchase of the Maine State Year Book and Legislative Manual; resolve ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lots in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery in the city of Augusta.

Mr. Cortheil from the Committee on Education, reported "ought to pass," on bill an act to incorporate the trustees of "Abbott Family School at Little Blue."

Mr. Gregg from the Committee on State Lands and Roads, on petition of Stephen Thorn, reported a resolve in aid of a road in Crystal Plantation.

Mr. Rand from the Committee on Towns, reported "ought to pass," on bill an act to incorporate the town of Benedicta. Also on petition, reported bill an act to incorporate the town of Lakeville.

The above were read and assigned. A large number of petitions were presented, including several for a repeal of the law changing the county seat from Norridgewock to Skowhegan.

Monday is usually a dull day in the Legislature and Monday of this week was no exception.

The following bills were passed to be enacted: An act authorizing the filling of the channel between Deer Isle and Little Deer Isle: an act to remove gates and bars from the highways in North Haven; an act to amend section 37 of chapter 18 of the revised Statutes, relating to appeals from decisions of County Commissioners; an act to amend section 16 of chapter 30 of the revised statutes, relating to birds.

In the House Mr. Foss appeared, was duly qualified and took his seat. Bill an act to promote the education of youth in this State (compulsory attendance) was presented in a new draft and ordered printed.

The provisions of the bill are essentially the same as in the bill previously reported. An act to incorporate the Portland, Bath and Seashore railroad was passed to be enacted. This is the bill about which it was predicted there would be a tremendous struggle. It passed through quietly and unobtrusively, not even being challenged. As the time for presenting petitions draws near a close, they are daily presented in large numbers, most of them for private legislation.

On Tuesday the members were nearly all in their seats, but many of them did not arrive, on account of the snow, till into the small hours of the morning.

In the Senate, resolve in favor of Jesse Drew was indefinitely postponed. (It had reference to a lot of land.)

A contract for printing and binding with Sprogue, Owen and Nash was reported and accepted.

The following bills were enacted: An act to incorporate the Portland, Bath and Seashore Railroad Co.; bill an act for the relief of Wm. Bingham, Clymer and Charles Willing, as trustees of the estate formerly of William Bingham the elder, deceased, and for the relief of persons claiming under them.

In the House, D. N. Mortland was elected Speaker pro-tem.

The resolves instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, was discussed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

These were passed to be enacted: to empower Joseph Oakes to extend a wharf or wharves in to the tide waters of the Penobscot river at Brewer; to incorporate the Litchfield Insurance Company; to incorporate the Auburn Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to authorize Elizabeth Johnson et al. to extend a wharf into the Penobscot at Hampden; to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Ellsworth into a city," approved Feb. 8, 1869; for the relief of Wm. Bingham, Clymer and Charles Willing, as trustees of the estate formerly of Wm. Bingham the elder, deceased, and for the relief of persons claiming under them; to incorporate the Lisbon Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Wednesday in the Senate the bill to increase the pay of School Committees was recommitted and the bill confirming the charter of the Boston and Maine railroad through the towns of North ond South Berwick was passed. Among the bills enacted was one to incorporate the Litchfield Fire Insurance company.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL. The trustees of this institution report that the past year has been a successful and prosperous one for the school. The health of the inmates has been good, and all the industrial departments have been amply sustained. The rainy weather nearly destroyed the potato crop, but the other crops succeeded well. Everything about the premises is neat, tidy and attractive. The internal arrangements of the house seem to be conducted systematically. The financial condition of the institution is favorable. There is a balance in the treasury at this time large enough probably, when added to anticipated receipts, to meet all the ordinary wants and expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year. The special appropriation for the steam heating apparatus was insufficient to defray the whole cost of it, and a balance of $589.11 was paid out of the ordinary appropriation.

Mr. Hutchinson, who continues the Superintendent, reports that the whole number of boys received into the institution since its opening is 1327, present number 140. Committed the past year 56, boys that were previously out on leave returned 7, boys that had escaped, returned 3, discharged and apprenticed 26, violated trust 5, escaped 5, allowed to go on trial 12, died 2. Twenty-eight of the committals for the past year were for larceny.

Religious instruction has been given through the year with the most salutary results, by the worthy chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hillman, assisted by gentlemen from Portland, who have volunteered their services. The boys going from the school often express their gratitude for the kindness shown them at the institution. Parties having unruly and restive children in charge have requested the privilege of placing these children in the school, they paying a stipulated sum therefor. The Superintendent suggests some change in this law, so that these boys may be received into the school.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER. A report of a terrible disaster, which occurred in the English Channel Wednesday night, has been received from London. The emigrant ship Northfleet, which sailed from London several days ago for Australia, with 412 passengers, exclusive of her crew, was in collision at midnight with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. The Northfleet was at anchor off Dungeness light when the collision occurred, and no attention was paid by the steamship to the sinking vessel after the collision, but she proceeded on her course leaving the sufferers to their fate. When the collision occurred a panic ensued on the Northfleet; the passengers, who were asleep, rushed from their berths to that part of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience, was compelled to fire upon the terror stricken people, and one was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the captain more would have been saved, but it is now reported that three hundred and twenty-one persons, including the captain, were drowned. The Northfleet was laden with railway iron. The London Board of Trade offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the ship which collided with the Northfleet, but the belief is gaining ground that both vessels were lost.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI. The Bowdoin alumni of Boston and vicinity met Wednesday evening of last week at the Wesleyan Hall, and partook of a collation. The Hon. John C. Dodge presided. Among those present were President Chamberlain, Joseph Green Moody, of the class of 1817, the Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, Hon. Wm. D. Northend of Salem, Mass., and Mr. James R. Osgood. Gen. Chamberlain spoke of the recent changes in the college course, and disclaimed any intention on the part of the government to reduce the standard or the requirements. Remarks were made by the Rev. John O. Means, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb and others. The following officers were elected: President, John C. Dodge; Vice President, Cyrus Woodman; Secretary, D. C. Linscott; Executive Committee, Peleg W. Chandler, J. C. Dodge, Cyrus Woodman, Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, Lorenzo Marrett, J. R. Osgood, T. S. Harlow, Rev. George Gannett.

☞ Franklin B. Evans was arraigned at Exeter, N. H., one day last week, for the murder of Georgie Lovering, of Northfield, and pleaded not guilty. His trial is set down for next Monday. Evans' counsel is B. Webster Locke of Kingston, who requested the court to appoint associate counsel, as he had been unable to find a member of the bar willing to serve in the case. The sanctimonious old villain fell on his knees in the prisoner's dock as if in prayer, and was continually in mortal fear of the populace; but there was no great excitement about the Court House on this occasion, as it was not generally known that he would be brought in. It is believed at Exeter that Evans has committed four murders previous to this one, all of them children, and including the tragedy of the Bussey Woods in West Roxbury, Mass. His defence will be insanity, with some probability of success.

FATAL SHOCK. On Friday evening last, the wife of Mr. Ira Smart of South China, was with her husband and daughter sitting in a room in their house when the thunder storm commenced. The lightning was very sharp and accompanied by heavy thunder, and as Mrs. Smart's nervous system was so affected that she could not bear to remain where the flashes were so plainly visible, she went into her bedroom and laid down. Her daughter went in shortly afterwards and asked her how she felt, when she replied that she was dying. She shortly afterwards became insensible, and expired at 10 o'clock. She was apparently in her usual health in the early evening, but it is supposed that her heart was affected so that the shock and fright produced fatal results.

☞ Hon. B. W. Norris, formerly of this state, died at Montgomery, Alabama, Monday morning. Mr. Norris was born in Monmouth, graduated at Colby University and became prominent in politics in Somerset county. He was a delegate in 1848 to the convention that nominated Van Buren for the Presidency; was Land Agent from 1860 to 1863; Commissioner for Maine of the Soldiers' National Cemetery; was delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson, in 1864; was afterwards a paymaster in the army. He emoved to Alabama at the the conclusion of the war, was a member of the convention to frame the present constitution of that state, and was a member of the Fortieth Congress for a few months from the Third District of that state.

☞ N. Appleton Shute, cashier of the Granite National Bank of Exeter and treasurer of the Savings Bank, has absconded, having appropriated $190,000 which he was unable to replace. It is a repetition of the old story. He gambled in fancy stocks, was unsuccessful and after using up his own means, he tried to retrieve his fortunes by using the money belonging to the banks. This was also lost. Shute has always borne a good character and so great was the confidence placed in him by the managers of the bank that, though his bond had expired he had not been required to renew it.

☞ What is it? Our exchanges have called it "Bogy," "Bozy," "Bosy," "Boozy," "

The Markets.

Cattle Markets.

AT WATERTOWN, MEDFORD AND BRIGHTON.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

At market for the current week—Cattle 2051; Sheep and Lambs 7792; Swine 18,780; number of Western Cattle 1901. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 150; Eastern Cattle, —.

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs, live weight. Extra quality $7 75@8 00; first quality $7 00@7 50; second quality $6 00@6 75; third quality $4 50@5 75; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 75@4 25.

Brighton Hides— 9½c per lb. Brighton Tallow 6@ 6½c per lb.

Country Hides—9c per lb. Country Tallow 5@6c per lb.

Calf Skins—16@20c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 50@2 25; Lamb Skins $1 50@2 25 each.

On account of the accident at Middlefield on Friday night last, the Live Stock trains were detained in fact all freight trains were, up to Tuesday. The Cattle were shipped yesterday, but as there has not been any sales of Western Cattle this week, we cannot tell how the market for them will open. The number from the West is not quite so large as that of one week ago, and butchers are not very anxious to buy. Drovers do not anticipate much of an advance from last week's quotations, but think that the trade for Beef Cattle will be quicker than that of last week. There were a few Connecticut River Cattle in market for which the owners were expecting to realize more than 8c per lb., live weight.

We quote sales of 1 pr workers, gth 7 ft 2 in $210; 1 pr 7 ft $175; 1 pr 6 ft 6in $165; 1 pr 6 ft 6in $150. For Working Oxen light demand and but a few pair in market. During the winter months a few pair of Workers each week is all the market requires.

Milch Cows—Prices, extra $55@90; ordinary $25@50; Store Cows $16@55 per head, or much according to their value for Beef. Many of the Milch Cows that are in a fair condition are bought up to slaughter.

No Stores in market, with the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows. Most of the small Cattle are bought up to slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs.—All the Western Sheep were owned by butchers, or taken from the cars at a commission. Western Sheep and Lambs cost, delivered, from 6¼@8¼ per lb.

Store Pigs.—There is a nice lot on the way, to arrive and they will be the first for several weeks.

Fat Hogs.—13,600 in market; prices 5½c per lb.

Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

The Wool market has not changed materially since last week. Manufacturers complain of unremunerative prices for good, and there is a disposition on their part to control production, but all desirable lots of wool are held at previous prices. The sales include 120,000 lbs Western Michigan and Ohio fleeces from 70a71c for common and very choice, principally from 68a69c per lb; 325,000 lbs super and X pulled from 52a78c—the latter for very choice and light Maine super; 32,000 lbs combing at 72a73c; 200,000 lbs fall California at 29a35½c, 10,000 lbs spring do. at 35a42½; 50,000 lbs unwashed at 35a46c; 50,000 lbs scoured at 60c a $1 20; 26,000 lbs tub at 75a77½c; 27,000 lbs nolls at 55a90c; 200,000 lbs Cape at 38½a49c; 120,000 lbs fine Chilian at 37c; 60,000 lbs South American carpet at 28c; 40,000 lbs Corrientes and Donskoi on private terms; 35,000 lbs Australian, Port Philip and New Zealand at 38a60c; 100,000 lbs heavy Mestiza at 34c; 2000 lbs Donskoi at 43c gold; 40,000 lbs Mestiza pulled at 85a90c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, January 29.

Flour and Grain—The demand for Flour is steady and market quite firm. We quote:

Western superfine at $5 75@6 25; common extras at $6 75a7 50; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras at $7 5 a 9 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $8 50a $10 50; Illinois at $9 00a11; and St. Louis at $10a12¼ per bbl., including choice family brands. Southern Flour is quiet at $7 00@12 00 per barrel for common extras and choice family. Corn is firm with a stock reduced to a low point; the sales have been at 73a74c for Southern and yellow, and 71a73c per bu. for Western mixed. Oats are dull and have been selling at 53a60c per bush for brown and white. Rye $1 05a1 10 per bush. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $26 00a27 00 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is firm and we quote at $12 for prime; $14 50a15 for mess; and $15 50a16 50 per bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $10 50a11 for mess and extra mess, and $15 50a$17 per bbl for family. Lard 8¼ a9¼c per lb for city and Western; and Smoked Hams 12a12c per lb. Butter sells at 20a37c per lb; and Cheese from 15a16c per lb for common and prime.

Produce—In white Beans no change, with a steady demand. The sales of medium have been at $2 50a $2 87½; and colored Pea, Yellow Eyes and Red Kidneys at $3 50a3 75 per bu. Eggs have been in fair demand at 33a36 per doz. Potatoes are plenty and sell from 90a91 per bu. Onions $3 50a$3 90 per bbl. There is a large supply of frozen Poultry on the market, from 10a16c per lb, as to quality, for Chickens and Turkeys. Fresh lots are selling from 18a23c per lb, as to quality. Geese range from 10a16c per lb.

Hay—Choice Hay is scarce and firm at $27a29 per ton, but ordinary grades are plenty at $20a25 per ton.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.

Cotton.—Sales 1,710 bales—middling uplands $21½.

Flour—Sales 94,000 bbls—at $6 35a$6 60; Round Hoop Ohio, $7 45a$10 65; Western, $6 20a10½; Southern $6 50a13 25.

Wheat—Sales, 29,000 bushels—No. 2 spring 1 72a1 82; new 2 do; Winter Red and Amber Western, $1 95a2 05.

Corn—Sales 41,000 bushels—steamer, 66a66½c; sail, 66a67.

Oats—Sales 16,500 bush.—Western 55a57; New 51. 54).

Pork—14 37½; Prime 13 12½a14 00.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 9a9½; Muscovado, 9a9½.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.

Money was active to-day and dearer, ranging from 7 per cent to 1 32 and closed at 7 per cent.

Gold quiet, ranging from 113⅛ to 114 and closing at 113⅝ and 114.

Governments opened at ¼ and ¼ per cent lower and closed with a partial recovery.

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 119½; 5.20s, 1867, 115½; 1864, 113½; 1865, 116; 1865 (new) 115; 1867, 116½; 1868, 116½; 10-40's (coupons), 115¼; New 5's,114¼

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, January 30.

Apples.—Choice No 1 Greenings and Baldwins somewhat scarce at @2 25a2 75. No 2's in fair supply at 40a90c per bushel.

Butter.—We make no change in our quotations, 28a30c being the outside prices between which choice fall, and common winter lots go up or down according to quality.

Beans.—Very few offered. Nice hand picked pea beans $3 25a3 50; Yellow eyes, $2 75a3 00, and but few in market.

Cranberries.—Good quality from native vines, $3.50 per bushel.

Cheese.—Firmer in Boston, and of course felt some in this market. Livermore 18a20c; common country made 15c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good $9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $13 00a13 50.

Grain.—Corn 53a90c; barley 65a70c; oats 50a55c; rye $1 00.

Hay.—Loose $15 00a17 00; pressed $18 00a19 00.

Hides and Skins.—Hides dry; calf skins—(milk skins or "deacons") 50a75c; sheep skins $1 00a2 00.

Lime.—$1 55 per cask.

Meal.—Corn 95c per bush; rye, $1,10 per bu.

Potatoes.—Potatoes somewhat scarce at 60a75c; eggs 30a32c; lard 14c.

Shorts.—$2 00 per 100 pounds—less in large quantities.

Provisions.—Beef by the side, 8a10c; round hog, 7a 8c; clear salt pork, $16 00a18 00 per bbl., fowl, 15a17c; mutton, 8a10c per lb; choice turkeys 18a20; spring lamb by the carcass, 12a14c per lb.; Boston cured hams 16a18c; Chickens 15c; 20c being paid for choice lots.

Wood.—Green hard wood $5 50a6 00; dry $6 00a7 00.

Wool.—60c for medium to fine.

NOTE. The heavy snows and bad condition of the roads the past week have prevented country produce from coming to market to that extent it otherwise would, and there is a quicker demand for some articles. Our quotations above will be found to represent, correctly, the exact prices for the current week.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Apples—plenty; Eating are selling at @2 00a2 75, and Cooking at $1 60 per bbl, and good winter, $3 00. Dried apples are dull at 6@8c for Western and 8a10c for Eastern cored and sliced.

Beans—are firm with a good demand. We quote hand-picked pea bean s at $3 50a4 00; yellow eyes at $3 25a3 50.

Butter—Prime Vermont and New York is selling at 25@32 cents for tubs. Store is selling from 14a16c.

Cheese—firm—Factory is selling at 16 to 18.

New York Dairy is worth 14a15.

Fish—Are in good demand, with good supply. We quote Large shore, $5 00a5 50; large bank, $5 25a 5 50; small, $3 25a3 75; pollock, $2 a2 50; hake, $1 50 a2 00 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 50 per barrel; scaled, per box, 30a35; mackerel, per bbl; Bay, No. 3 to No. 1, $7 to 14 00; shore No. 1 and 2, $12 to $18.

Flour—Firm for all grades. We quote Superfine, $6 00a6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 25a8 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $9 00a10 00; Illinois X and XX, $7 50a8 00; St. Louis X and XX, $8 75a13 50.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 75a76c, and yellow at 78a80c, with a large demand. Oats are worth 50 a55c, fine feed at $22a23 per ton, and shorts at $26a30.

Hay—Loose, $18a$20 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from $17 to $20. Baled straw is selling at $13a15 per ton for prime.

Lard— Dull and quiet. Prime Western, per tierce, 9¼a9¾c per lb; per keg 10c.

Lime—The market is firm at $1 45 per cask for Rockland. Cement, @2 35a2 40.

Plaster—Soft per ton, $3 50; hard, @2 75a3; Ground in bbls, @8 00a9 00; calcined in bbls @2 75a3 00.

Produce—In good demand. We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10a12; mutton 10a12c; Chickens in lots, 18a23c; Turkeys, 18a23c; Eggs, 34a36c; Potatoes 85c@ per bush; Onions, @ 1 75a5 00 per bbl.

Provisions—are very quiet. We quote as follows: Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00a12 00; Extra Mess, 12 50 a14 00; Plate $18 50; Extra Plate, $16 00a17 00; Pork backs, $18 50a19 50; clear, 17 00a17 50; mess, 15a16; Hams, 16a17c.

Salt—Unchanged. We quote Turks Island per hogshead @2 50a2 75; Liver pool, duty paid, @2 50a2 87½; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Beans—The best quality Yellow Eyes are worth 3 25 per bush. Pea beans scarce at @2 25a3 75 per bush.

Butter—First quality is scarce. Fair to good lump is worth 25a28; Solid, 30a32.

Eggs—Are in fair supply, and selling at 32 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of loose sell at $10 to $15 00 per ton. Pressed, $18a20

Grain—Oats are now worth 50a52c cents per bush. Corn, 80a85c. Rye is worth $1 00 to 1 10 per bush.

Potatoes—are selling at 75c per bush.

Provisions—Round hogs, 7, 7½a8; fresh beef, by the quarter, is worth 6 to 8a10c per lb. Lamb 7a11c.

Wool, &c.—The best quality of wool dull at 55 cts per lb, and wool skins $1 00a2 00; hides are worth from 8 to 9½c per lb,

AN AWFUL EXAMPLE TO THE LAWLESS SUGGESTED. The N. Y. Herald of Monday, in a vigorous editorial, calls for the immediate trial and hanging of the guilty all at one time of the score or more of murderers now in the Tombs, for an awful example to the lawless. It says:

Let the next few weeks be remarkable for the rigor of the laws. One after another let the men in the Toombs charged with murder be brought from their cells and put upon trial If they are guilty they must pay the penalty of guilt. Nothing must be allowed to weigh against this one consideration. Stokes was convicted. Let the others be convicted also when their crimes are established. Above all let this work be done speedily. When all are tried, let all who are convicted be hanged together. Crime has run such a bold course that it needs an equally bold punishment. All these men who so heedlessly murdered their fellowbeings, expiating their offence on the same gallows, would be a spectacle, ghastly it is true, and repulsive to every gentle instinct, but the lesson it would teach would be as lasting as it would be salutary. The lesson is needed. No more favorable time than the present can be found for teaching it to those who would otherwise commit crime in the expectation of immunity from punishment.

Congressional Summary.

Forty-Second Congress.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23d.

SENATE. The Vice President appointed Mr. West of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Pacific Railroads, created by the withdrawal of Mr. Kellogg and Ames of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Commerce created by the same withdrawal.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition signed by many soldiers, praying, he said, that all public lands be given to speculators,—in other words, a petition for the passage of a bounty land.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amending the 15th section of the act of July 14th, 1862, so as to require all vessels, not especially exempted under the present laws and treaties, to pay the present rate of tonnage dues at time of entry. At present some vessels pay their tonnage dues upon entry, and others upon clearance, which operates injuriously upon some branches of commerce.

Mr. Winslow, from Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the bill establishing $2.50 as the minimum price of lands remaining to the United States within the limits of railroad land grants.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill which passed, appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the investigations in regard to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

HOUSE. Mr. Dawes of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relieving from taxation alcohol used for scientific purposes. The bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

An amendment reducing the salary of the minister to Uruguay and Paraguay to $7500 was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate amendment to the Vienna Exposition bill were amended by reducing the appropriation from $300,000 to $200,000 and the bill returned to the Senate.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24th.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a pneumatic tube road from New York to Chicago.

Mr. Morrill of Maine, reported from the Naval Committee a bill to authorize the President to appoint Capt. G. H. Preble a Commodore in the navy.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Edmunds of Vt., offered an amendment to the appropriation bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payment to any railway company on account of freight or transportation of any kind, to the amount of any payment made by the United States, issued to any such company and not reimbursed.

Mr. Morrill of Me., offered an amendment directing the President to take measures for the recovery from the companies of the interest paid by the United States on bonds for the use of the roads, and conferring jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject in the Circuit Court of southern New York.

Pending action the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Hoar of Mass., reported from the Election Committee, that neither Delaise nor Bowen were entitled to a seat from South Carolina. The frauds and irregularities at the election were so great that it was impossible to determine who had the lawful majority of votes.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25th.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Sergeant of California, offered a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the occupation by British subjects of land in San Juan Island or other islands acquired by the United States under the recent award of the King of Prussia, and whether any legislation on the subject is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. Garfield of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post Office. Referred on the objection of Mr. Kerr to the Committee of the Whole.

MONDAY, Jan. 27th.

SENATE. Mr. Morrill of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the consular appropriation bill with amendments.

The following bills were introduced by Mr. Scott, making it unlawful to construct or maintain bridges over navigable tide water streams without the consent of the United States, excepting such bridges as were completed January 1st, 1873, and such as have a clear elevation of one hundred feet above high water, or have a five hundred foot draw with fifty feet elevation.

By Mr. Fenton, a bill making all the high ways and roads now in use on any Indian or military reservation, or any public lands of the United States public highways.

By Mr. Lewis, a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the promotion of education in the Southern States.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Committee on Public Buildings were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any use of the executive mansion other than to which it is now devoted, and of taking any steps to provide another residence for the President.

The bill to require the national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the national currency act, was passed.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution extending to Captain Glendell and the officers and crew of the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star Line, the thanks of Congress for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland, in mid-ocean. Passed.

Mr. Chipman offered a resolution for a committee of 13, on the completion of the Washington monument.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a bill for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hamshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina.

The Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege were agreed to—yeas 143, nays 48. The amendments make the bill take effect on the first of July, 1873, and provide that no allowance for postage shall be made to Senators and members. They also strike out a portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence or public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege.

It now goes to the President for his signature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28th.

SENATE. Mr. Thurman offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate the aggregate amount of money proceeding from fines, compromises, and seizures paid since the first of June, 1869, to officers, detectives and informers, with the specific amount received by each of such persons.

On motion of Mr. Schurz, the House amendments to the Vienna Exposition bill, were concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

The bill to pay Japan for land occupied by the United States there for hospital purposes, was passed.

The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed. Several amendments were offered, and the Senate adjourned without final action.

HOUSE. The House after disposing of the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, and providing for a conference committee on the disagreeing votes, took up the Colorado bill, which was discussed until 4 o'clock, when the death of Julius S. Strong, late representative from Connecticut was announced, and appropriate eulogies delivered.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. Mr Stockton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported without amendment the bill making the pay of civil engineers in the navy the same as naval constructors.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the President to designate a board of three ordinance officers to examine and report to Congress the most suitable sites for the location of a large arsenal, large construction and repair depot, and a proving ground for heavy ordnance.

At one o'clock the legislative appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

HOUSE. The House took up the Florida contested election case. The report of the committee that Mr. Walls, the sitting member was not entitled to a seat, and that Niblacks, the contestant, is. was agreed to and the latter sworn in.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana, chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier investigation, reported that a witness who had been called before the committee, Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, had refused to answer certain questions as to what disposition was made by him of a large amount of bonds given him in 1864 and 1865 for the arrangement of pending difficulties with other companies. The witness grounded his refusal on the principle of communication between counsel and client being privileged. The committee moved for an order that the Speaker issue a warrant to the sergeant-at-arms to take the body of Stewart, and keep the same in custody subject to the further order of the House. During a long discussion, Mr. Bingham moved to amend the order so as to have Stewart brought before the House forthwith, to show cause why he shall not be committed to answer for contempt. Agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 67; and the resolution as amended was adopted.

A DOCTOR OPPOSED TO VACCINATION. At a hearing before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday, Dr. Booth of Springfield, spoke in opposition to the practice of vaccination as a preventive of small pox.

Dr. Booth referred to an advertisement of virus claimed to be taken from a genuine spontaneous case of cow pox in France, and said it was the first case that he could learn of since the days of Jenner. In France and Germany the people had been educated to disbelieve in the efficacy of vaccination. The Doctor believed diseases equally as fatal as small pox were often introduced into the system by virus. He quoted from a distinguished physician, who wrote in 1850, and thought the majority of medical men the world over doubted the preponderance of beneficial results. The unhealthy virus could be inoculated into an infant's arm without punishment, though the same man would be arrested at once if he adulterated the child's milk. Dr. Booth cited the increase in cases of consumption within the past half century, and believed vaccination was not without its guilt in the matter. Scrofulous and tubercular affections were also believed to be often caused by the poison introduced into the blood by vaccination. The speaker was convinced that vaccination even increased small pox itself, and quoted statistics to prove the point. In a London hospital, out of 4000 cases of small pox it was found that 2168 had been vaccinated. A report from the small pox hospital at Gallop's Island showed that nearly three-fourths of the sick had been vaccinated, thus proving it no preventive. A noted physician said that vaccination was sometimes dangerous to life, and often the means of communicating worse diseases than it used to prevent. The plan of physicians was to cast a horror over the disease, and send patients into miserable hospitals, so that people would be induced to pay two dollars apiece to be insured from such a fate.

A SINGULAR ABDUCTION. From Marseilles, France, come details of a singular case, the principal actress being a Miss Bertha Bigelow, who some six years ago visited that city with her father, who formerly was a New Orleans merchant. Miss Bertha was then about 18 and very beautiful.—Among her admirers was one Maurice Kervel, a naval officer, whom in compliance with her father's wishes she refused. In 1868 she married a merchant named Juvinet, with whom she lived happily for a year. In June, 1869, her husband returning home found her gone, and could afterward get no traces of her.

Jonvinet, after mourning for her loss for eight months, applied to the court for an annullation of his marriage with Miss Bigelow, and he was waiting for a rendition of the decree when, on the 3d or November last, an event of the most startling charicter occurred. He was seated in his counting room in the Rue Grande, pouring over his ledger, when the door was suddenly opened, and a veiled lady stepped in She drew back her veil, and displayed a bronze face, the features of which he knew only to well. In the next moment he rushed into her arms, exclaiming, "Bertha! Bertha!" It was his long lost wife.—The explanations she gave him while they sat locked in each other's arms, about the sudden and long absence, were so strange that even the chronicler of the Marseille *Nouveliste* do not choose to repeat them. The unhealthy virus could be inoculated into an infant's arm without punishment, though the same man would be arrested at once if he adulterated the child's milk. Dr. Booth cited the increase in cases of consumption within the past half century, and believed vaccination was not without its guilt in the matter. Scrofulous and tubercular affections were also believed to be often caused by the poison introduced into the blood by vaccination. The speaker was convinced that vaccination even increased small pox itself, and quoted statistics to prove the point. In a London hospital, out of 4000 cases of small pox it was found that 2168 had been vaccinated. A report from the small pox hospital at Gallop's Island showed that nearly three-fourths of the sick had been vaccinated, thus proving it no preventive. A noted physician said that vaccination was sometimes dangerous to life, and often the means of communicating worse diseases than it used to prevent. The plan of physicians was to cast a horror over the disease, and send patients into miserable hospitals, so that people would be induced to pay two dollars apiece to be insured from such a fate.

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Foreign News.

England.

The Queen subscribed £800 to the fund in aid of the survivors of the Northern disaster.

The American schooner Allerti, after several weeks of buffeting with adverse winds in the channel, was run into and disabled on Saturday by a large barque, eight miles south of Lizard Light.

The people on the barque refused to give her name or render assistance. The captain of the schooner was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board the barque. The Allerti succeeded in reaching port badly damaged.

There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In the settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago on the Forsyth understanding, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan. But the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at the Lake of Siri Kol in the Panier Steppe, thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Saleh from that point, and westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line.

The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England; but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary, because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan but were always independent. Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots and hold and occupy the whole valley of Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purpose, and to enable the former power the better to hold Hindoo Koosh as a line of defence when the day of fighting comes.

France.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Count of Paris has requested an interview with the second acts of Sardou's play. "L'Oncle Sam," are filled with abuse of American women and manners, and remarks that this is an ungrateful return for the predilection Americans in Paris and elsewhere have hitherto shown for the author.

The Legitimist journals report the words of the Duke de Nemours, announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the House of Bourbon is complete, and that seven Princes of the Orleans family have recognized Count de Chambord as rightly the King of France.

Germany.

In the Chamber of Deputies Saturday, after the speech of Prince Bismarck, General Von Roon made a statement as to the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said a Ministry of the majority in Prussia was impossible. A Prussian Ministry must be a Royal Ministry, and the Imperial Chancellor must always be a Prussian.

In the House of Deputies a question was asked touching emigration and the measures the Government has taken to prevent it. The Minister of the Interior replied that it was impossible to restrict emigration after granting the right of change of domicile. What was wanted was enlightened and judicious legislation, which would make those who now thought of emigrating value their country above all others. Emigration could best be counteracted by elevating and improving the condition of the people at home. This is what the Government is aiming at, and by this means it is hoped to check the tide of emigration.

Italy.

There have been slight eruptions from Mt. Vesuvius the past few days. There has been no damage done, but the residents of the villages at the foot of the volcano are greatly alarmed.

Russia.

The *Official Gazette* states in confutation of various rumors circulating to the contrary that there are no important differences in the views of Great Britian and Russia with regard to the present movement in Central Asia.

Mexico.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst. have been received. The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad had been finished. The festivities attending the inauguration lasted a week, and were participated in by the President, members of the Cabinet, Congressmen and principal citizens. Business was suspended on the first day. President Lerdo de Tejada left the capital on a train which was preceded by an advance locomotive. At Telhuantepec, the first station outside the capital, desperadoes had placed three boulders across the track: but with the exception of breaking the cowcatcher of the first locomotive no damage was done. At all the stations where the Presidential train stopped the President was received with enthusiasm.

The political condition of the country is unchanged. The message of President Grant was regarded as favorable toward Mexico. Nevertheless complications are feared from the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande.

Cuba

The *Voz de Cuba* editorially calls the defeat of the United States troops by the Modocs dishonorable to the arms of the Grand Republic, and says that this scandalous war of Indian extermination has lasted longer than that of the Spaniards against those who wish to drive them from home and country, and that the King ought to, in his next speech to the Cortes, indicate to the United States how much the Spanish people are interested in the proceedings against the poor Indians, and to suggest as a guide the policy of Spain when conquering Indians in America, viz., to civilize instead of exterminate. European journals are advised to send correspondents to the Indian Territory to learn the truth.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA. Late Californai papers chronicle the summary taking-off fo James McCorry, a noted desperado of Visalia, who, after killing four or five persons at different times, murdered a friend in cold blood and without cause. He was captured and lodged in jail, where a crowd assembled, and the Sheriff was vainly searched for the keys. A crowbar was next procured and the outer door broken in. The mob rushed in with implements to break the wrought-iron door communicating with the cells. Sheriff Glasscock and Deputies Reynolds and Parker being released, succeeded in getting in with the crowd, and made another desperate attempt to prevent the jail being broken, but they were overpowered instantly by still larger numbers, and carried outside and placed under guard. The keys were found, and the doors swung open. The names of the other occupants of the jail were called, and answered to by them until McCrorry's cell was identified. The door was unlocked, and dozens of hands hastened to put the rope round his neck. He showed fight, and swore he would resist till death, but he was dragged to the corridor and told to walk to his death. Refusing to move he was dragged by the neck and partly carried to the door, where fifty willing hands seized the rope and assisted to pull him into the street. He was dragged to a Court street Bridge, and, without time to say a word, flung over the railing, the end of the rope having been fixed to the bridge: The fall was about four or five feet. No motion of the body was perceptible after the fall.

A FIRE BALL DESCENDS ON THE RAILROAD TRACK. Saturday evening about the time that lightning was seen in several places in Eastern Massachusetts, as a train was leaving Chelmsford, the engineer saw a ball of fire, as large as a bushel basket, descend from the heavens and lodge on the track some yards in front of the locomotive. Presently it burst and illuminated the darkness with a brilliant blue light. The engineer had no idea of danger ahead or thought of stopping the train. Some of the passengers, however, were badly frightened and in their bewilderment imagined a torpedo and smash-up ahead. To allay their fears the conductor signalled "stop." The train was stopped, and after a general lookout moved on as far as Tyngsboro, "snail slow." Several persons in Nashua noticed a blue flash from an easterly direction at about the same time, which was doubtless the same thing. It appeared except in color, like a flash of lightning, and was dazzling brilliant.

A BURNING HILL IN OHIO. Three miles from Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on its summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a barren, sterile and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. It is believed that the entire interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and that the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory presented to account for it is that on the first day of last October the party to whom the land belongs was burning brush on the hillside, and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substance, contained in the geological formation of the hill. The quenching of the fire is, of course impossible from its situation, and how soon, if ever, the fire will reach a point where it can be controlled can only be conjectured.

A MORMON APPEAL. Orson Hyde, the Mormon leader closes a letter to the Washington *Star* as follows:

"The numerous devastating fires that occur in these days throughout the land, with balls of fire sometimes seen to fly through the atmosphere, and storms that spread desolation on sea and land, together with wasting epidemics upon man and beast, ought to whisper in the ears of the rulers of this world as effectual a warning as were the plagues upon Egypt in the face of Pharaoh and his servants, that it is the year of the Lord's vengeance for the controversy of Zion, and that a consumption is determined upon all the earth. Wherefore I do beseech the rulers of our land, for their own sakes as well as ours, to permit us to solve our own "problem," without oppressing us with extra or special legislation, tending to bind us down under foreign and unfriendly task masters."

Special Notices.

The True Basis of Success.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second tho't of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbance. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism have themselves to blame, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 100,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or aweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castoria Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to manufacture the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

HOW THE RICH MAY DO GOOD. Thousands of the poor are suffering from coughs and colds caused by exposure. Send to each of these one bottle of *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. Thus countless lives may be saved at a trifling cost. The remedy is admitted to be infallible. Crittenton's, 7 6th Avenue. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which renders them c pable of performing their natural functions and impart new life and vigor to the whole system. Sold by all Druggists.

Sudden Changes in the Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found, than in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

WANTED, a Farmer in every town as agent for the COLLINS STEEL PLOWS. For terms, &c., address, COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., New York. 3m3

DUPONCO'S Golden Pills are always reliable, proving a comfort to the female sex.

Married.

In Clinton, Jan. 5th, Albert Joy to Edeth B. Morse, both of Clinton.

In Brunswick, Jan. 23d, by Rev. B. F. Lawrence, Wm. Lothrop of Lewiston to Mary O. Cranch of Rockland.

In Waterville, Dec. 16.h. Henry E. Bates to Helen F. Messenger, both of West Waterville.

In Burnham, Jan. 20th, F. O. Smiley of Waterville, to Florence E. Berry.

In Cushing, Nov. 27th, by Rev. Jos. W. Williams, Amasa Carroll of Warren to Francena Rivers.

In Eastport, Jan. 1st, Chas. Rafuse to Sarah Firth of Bangor; Jan. 8th, Jas. H. Chapman of Pembroke to Mrs. Cordelia E. Childs of Eastport.

In Skowhegan, Jan. 18th, Francis J. Estes to Rose E. Parkhurst; 21st, Wm. H. Pearson to Caroline C. Bosworth, all of Skowhegan; 12th inst., Charles H. Saulsbury to Lizzie E. Buzzell, both of Canaan.

In Brunswick, Dec. 23d, Hon. Rufus Tapley of Saco, to Mrs. Lydia W. Merryman of Brunswick.

Died.

In this city, Jan. 22d, Lottie M., wife of Frank E. Johnson, aged 23 years.

In Belgrade, Jan. 23d, Levi L. Young, aged 48 yrs.

In Vassalboro', Jan. 9th, Mattie J., daughter of Matthew and Nancie White, formerly of Greenfield, aged 15 years 5 months.

In Lynn, Mass., Dec. 7th, Mary E., daughter of S. W. and Clarinda Pray of Belgrade, aged 24 years 7 months. [Great Falls papers please copy.]

In Vassalboro', Jan. 13th, Mary, widow of the late Wm. Gray, age about 85 years.

In Robbinston, Ottawa County, Mich., Dec. 18th, of consumption Mrs. Abbie N., wife of Chas. H. Clark, and daughter of the late E. G. Wall of this city, aged 29 years 11 months. [Maine papers please copy.

Poetry.

A MYSTERY.

The river hemmed with leaning trees
Wound through its meadows green;
A low, blue line of mountains showed
The open pines between.

One sharp, tall peak above them all
Clear into sunlight sprang;
I saw the river of my dreams,
The mountains that I sang!

No clew of memory led me on,
But well the ways I knew;
A feeling of familiar things
With every footstep grew.

Not otherwise above its crag
Could lean the blasted pine;
Not otherwise the maple hold
Aloft its red ensign.

So up the long and shorn foot-hills
The mountain road should creep;
So, green and low, the meadow fold
Its red-haired kine asleep.

The river wound as it should wind;
Their place the mountains took,
The white, torn fringes of their clouds
Wore no unwonted look.

Yet ne'er before that river's rim
Was pressed by feet of mine,
Never before mine eyes had crossed
That broken mountain line.

A presence, strange at once and known,
Walked with me as my guide;
The skirts of some forgotten life
Trailed noiseless at my side.

Was it a dim-remembered dream?
Or glimpse through morns old?
The secret which the mountains kept,
The river never told.

But from the vision ere it passed
A tender hope I drew,
And, pleasant as a dawn of spring,
The thought within me grew,

That love would temper every change,
And soften all surprise,
And, misty with the dreams of earth,
The hills of Heaven arise.

John G. Whittier in February Atlantic.

Our Story Teller.

De Quesnoy's Last Banquet.

"Monsieur is sketching the old chateau? It is well worth the trouble, ma foi! but, for my part, I do not like to look at it."

I started and looked around. I had seated myself on a huge, moss-grown boulder, upon a gentle slope overlooking the broad, smooth stream of the Doubs. To my left extended a wide stretch of cultivated land, parceled off into those little patches which are one of the first things that strike one on entering France. To my right, against a background of encircling woodland, stood out the low, thatched houses and broad, white, dusty street of the little village of St. Pierre, half way up which the painted signboard of the Pomme d'Or glittered like a shield in the sunshine. Just below me, the river curved itself in one great sweep round the base of a steep hill, on the brow of which stood the ruins of an old seigneurial chateau. Such relics are not uncommon in France; but this ruin differed from those which I have yet seen, as the corpse of a man cruelly murdered differs from that one who has died in his sleep. The ground riven as if by an earthquake, the black, charred stones scattered far and wide around, the yawning rifts in the masonry, which still remained erect—all spoke, not of a gradual decay, but of sudden and terrible destruction. The gloom of a great crime and a fearful tragedy seemed to brood over that gaunt, ghastly ruin, looming grimly against the glory of the clear summer sky, like the shadow of one great sin upon a stainless life.

I turned round (as I have said) to see who had spoken, and saw beside me an old man in the dress of a well-to-do-peasant of the country. I had just been reading Erekmann-Chartrain's glorious *Historie d'un Paysan*, and had we been in the neighborhood of Phalsbourg, instead of in that of Bensancon, I should have said that Michael Bastien, now stood before me. The long white hair and beard, enclosing the bronzed face in a kind of frame; the large, bright eye; the bold, erect bearing; above all, the deep, earnest look, as of one who had done and suffered above the measure of his kind—were all suggestive of the Alsatian *Old Mortality*. I saw at once I had fallen in with a "character."

"You say you don't like to look at that ruin yonder!" said I. "Well, it certainly is not a pleasant sight; but what do you know about it?"

"Everything," answered the old peasant emphatically. "I saw it in all its splendor; and I saw it in the hour of its destruction seventy years ago. If you care to hear the story, I'll tell it to you."

The offer was not to be slighted; for such a tale as this promised to be, related by an eye-witness on the very scene of the catastrophe, was an unexpected prize. I motioned my companion to a seat on the stone beside me, and disposed myself to listen to him.

"I remember the day before the Revolution," he began, "although I was then only a child; but I remembered then, just as one might recollect a horrible nightmare. I seemed to have dreamed of being hungry and cold and ragged and helpless, for ever so long—and then suddenly to have waked up free and well off. After all, it wasn't our fault if the *guillotinates* and *noyades* befel; they were the work of the Terrorists of the Assemblee; and the *canaille* of the great towns. All that we peasants wanted was to have enough to live upon, instead of being flayed alive by the nobles; and the Revolution did that for us, at least. Look at me! In my childhood, I ran barefoot along the high road, begging of the passers-by, with no hope of being any better off than my father, a poor laborer who lived upon black bread and onions, and never knew what it was to be warm or well clothed from one year's end to another. I remember that in those days, I used always to think of heaven as a place where one would be allowed to sit close to a big fire, and eat one's fill of all the white bread and dainty roast meat, which my cousin Pierre, the soldier (who was on guard at the Chateau de Quesdy when his colonel dined there,) had told him about. Well, monsieur, I have now sheep and cattle of my own, and a good bit of corn land into the bargain; my son Caspard is an *avocat sons-lieutenant* in the *same degere*. Show me the peasant before the Revolution whose son or grandson could have become an officer! Bah!

"Those were the days when the nobles did what they liked; and a pretty life they led us, *ma foi!* Now, thank God, the *grand seigneurs* can't cut your throat or carry off your wife without any one daring to say a word; but before '89 it was another matter altogether. *Tonnere!* it was no joke then to fall in the way of a party of young chevaliers, hot with wine and mischief, and ready for any deavil's prank that came into their heads. Every man that came in their road was sure to be beaten or run through, and as for the women—but the less said about that the better. I can remember, even now (though I was quite a child when it happened), the night that our young lord Henri de Quesnoy, and three or four of his wild companions scoured the streets of Besancon with their riding whips, and made every one they met go down on their knees in the mud, and cry "Vive le roi?" Then, as if it was not enough for them, they broke ever so many windows, rang the great alarm bell till they roused up the whole town, and finished by hanging a dead dog at the door of M. le Mair, with a bit of paper in its mouth, on which was written: "A ton tour, mon frere!" [It's your turn brother.] Little did they dream then that the day was to come when they should themselves be hung like dogs to every lamp-iron, and when their blood should run in the streets of their own towns, to the cry not of "Vive le roi!" but of "Vive le nation!" But all this doesn't belong to my story."

"Our old seigneur, Maurice de Quesnoy, who lived at the chateau yonder in the year '89, was such a man as I have heard M. le Cure read about in the Gospels, one "who feared not God, nor regarded man." Nothing could fright him; he was just a man of marble, polished and hard, and cold as death. In one of the great battles of the Seven-years war, he had flung his plumed hat into an English battery and leaped after it, without a man at his back; and when he came back alive, his soldiers muttered to each other that his hour was not come yet; for, you see, there was a legend abroad that he had sold himself to Satan for a certain term, and that nothing could harm him till his term was out. Our folks used to say that when he got tired of all his grand dishes, he fed upon children's flesh; and many a time have I screamed and run away for fear of being devoured, when I saw him come prancing along the road on his great black horse, all lace and jewels and embroidery, wich his long feathers streaming in the wind and his smooth, handsome, cruel face bent forward like a bird of prey. But all this pleased hun—he liked to be feared by the *canaille*, as he used to call us; and, faith! we had good reason to fear him too! If the chateau were still standing, I could show you the very tower on the top of which he hung Jean Perret for snaring in the woods to feed his children who were starving. Then there was poor Simon Alezard, whose wife he carried off. He lay in wait for the Marquis one night, and fired at him, but the bullet only went through his hat and didn't even touch him. The Marquis had no weapon but his light rapier, and he wouldn't even condescend to draw that, but he wrenched Simon's own gun from him, and beat out his brains with the butt end. In short, he did such things that we used to cross ourselves at the very sound of his name, just as the Bretons do at that of Giles de Retz, the wicked Count Bluebeard, who murdered all his wives, one after another.* It would take me till after midnight if I were to tell you all the horrible stories I heard about him, as we sat crouched around our little spark of fire at night, squeezing close to each other to try and get warm, till at last I hardly dared stir out of the house for fear of meeting him."

"It was in the spring of '89—the year of the great culbute—that judgment first began to overtake M. le Marquis. He had been away at the court for two years, and we knew nothing of him except that his steward kept squeezing more and more money out of us every month, to pay for his master's fine doings at Versailles, when, all of a sudden, word got about that he was coming; and, sure enough, a few days later he came, and with him a whole crowd of fine folks that fairly filled the chateau. And then for several weeks together, there was nothing but feasting and drinking, and dancing and card playing, and making love all day long. Now it happened that among the ladies was one who had been a beauty at the court—Mademoiselle Claire de Montalbert, they called her, who had shown much favor to our young lord, Monsieur Henri, when they were at Versailles together; but when she came down here, she seemed to have grown tired of him, and began to smile upon his great friend, M. Albert de St. Florent; till at last, as young blood is always hot (especially when there's a lady in the case), she bred a deadly quarrel between them. One evening in Mry my cousin Pierre, the soldier, who was up at the chateau attending upon his colonel, came down to us and told a terrible story. That very morning the two young gentlemen, with other two to second them, had come out of the chateau before any one else was stirring, and away to a little open place at the corner of the wood, and there they fell to. M. Henri was a good blade, but this time he was too hot to be prudent, and the fifth pass he was run clean through the body. But he came of a race that always died hard; and the moment he felt the steel pierce him, he threw himself forward upon the sword, and shortening his own, ran it into M. Albert's side so fiercely that the blade snapped right across. Then he fell down and died where he stood. But M. Albert had little to boast of, for his wound was mortal, and two days later he died also. And so the lives of two brave men were thrown away for the caprice of a woman,—one of those great ladies without heart, and without conscience, whom God created to avenge the sins of the no-blesse among themselves.

"When the news of all this got abroad, our people (God forgive them) began to rejoice, and to say that now the aristocrats were beginning to devour each other, and that he who had robbed so many of their children knew not what it was to lose a child himself. But, as we afterwards learned, the old Marquis, however he might grieve, was not one to let his grief be known. When he heard the news he neither sighed or trembled, but only asked how it fared with M. de St. Florent; and when they told him that the wound was mortal, he smiled his own cruel smile, and muttered to himself: "Good. The De Quesnoys always strike home!" And after that he never mentioned his son's name again.

"Well, Monsieur, a few months later came the news of the fall of the Bastile; and the peasants began to lift up their heads, and talk of doing something; but no one dared to speak openly, for there were troops quartered in Besancon, and nobody knew yet whether they would join us or not. (I heard afterwards that they were ready enough to side with us, but, having no leaders, and each man doubting whether his comrades would stand by him, they did not stir.) By the opening of the year '90, the soldiers in all the garrison towns had communicated with each other and were all on the side of the people; so, one day in March, the two Besancon regiments rose as one man, deposed their officers, shot their colonel, and elected Sergeant Roussel in his stead (the same Roussel who afterwards commanded a brigade under the great Emperor.) Then our peasants began to think that it was time to square accounts with M. le Marquis, especially as all his grand friends had gone away, and there were only a few lackeys left to defend him. But somebody must have told him of what was going on; for just as the peasants were all gathered in the village yonder, with hatchets and pitchforks, and what not, ready to go up to the chateau, there came a rattle of hoofs along the road, and into the market place broke the old Marquis himself, on his great black horse, with his gay dress glittering in the sunshine, and his face quiet and smooth as if he were going into a drawing room; but his lips were set together like the jaws of a wolf trap. When I saw him coming I shrank away, fearing that he would seize and devour me even among them all; but I could see how he reined up his horse (the crowd parting before him right and left), leaped from the saddle and stood facing us, with his arms folded on his breast. Morbleu! I think I see him now, drawn up to his full height, with his lip curling in defiance, and his eye looking through us like the flash of a sword, as he said, in his clear, scornful voice: "I am told that you have something to say to me. Here I am. What do you want?" But there was no answer. At the sight of his face and the sound of his voice, coming among us in this way like an all powerful master, the old fear of him and his, branded into us by ages of oppression, rose up again stronger than ever, and the whole crowd of furious men hung their heads like rated school boys, and melted away before. *Tonnere de ceil!* tyrant and servant of the devil though he was, he did a deed that day worthy of the Twelve Paladins; and perhaps the *bon Dieu* may yet have mercy upon him, for he was a brave man!"

I recalled the wierd pathos of the English ballad—:

"That Heaven may yet have more mercy than man
On such a bold rider's soul,"

and looked with involuntary admiration upon this thoroughly French sympathy with courage, even in an hereditary and inplacable enemy.

The old man was silent for an instant, while the momentary softness faded from his iron features, leaving them sterner than before. When he resumed, his tone was deeper and more solemn.

"But although M. le Marquis escaped for that time, his day was near at hand; for now came news that the people had marched upon Versailles, that the king and queen had been brought to Paris, that the tiers were up in every part of the country, and that the Assemblee Nationale had declared the abolition of taxation, monopoly aristocratic oppression, and had pronounced all men free and equal forevermore. Every fresh bit of news worked like fire in our blood; and at last the people of Besancon got up as one man, and swore that, come what might, they would have the Chateau de Quesnoy down, and make an end of the old wolf that lived in it; and up they went, hundreds upon hundreds.

"I can remember, as if it were yesterday, seeing them file out of town, their pike-heads glittering in the sun and the mass of red caps showing like a long smear of blood upon the white road; and I, as a boy will do, followed them to see what will happen. They had expected to find the chateau barricaded, and to meet with some resistance; but, no! the garden gate was open—so was the hall door—and on the threshhold stood the old Marquis himself, saying quietly: "Enter; all is ready for you!" There was something in his voice and look and manner that made them shrink, even then; but they had gone too far to turn back. Into the chateau they poured, with shouts of laughter, and scraps of Republican songs, till every room was chock-full; and the leaders took possession of the great banquet hall, and set M. le Marquis in the great carved chair at the head of the table, swearing that he should see them drink his good wine before they killed him, and there they reveled till one-half of them were under the table, and the other half could hardly stand to light the torches which they had stuck up round the hall. Just about night-fall (I had climbed into a tree near the window, and could see all that went on), I saw old Mercandon, the steward, glide up to his master's chair, and say in a low voice, "M. le Marquis, all is ready!"

"Are all the lackeys gone?"

"All M. le Marquis."

"Go you too, then, and leave me to finish it alone!"

"But the old steward only hung his head, and answered with a kind of sob, "M. le Marquis I carried you in my arms when you were a child, and do you drive me away now?"

"As you will then, my good fellow," said the Marquis; "I shall at least have one honest man beside me to the last."

"And then he rose slowly to his feet (for, till that moment, he sat like a statute), and looked round upon them all. Mousieur, if I live to a hundred, I shall never forget that night!—the old noble standing up like a tower, with the long gray hair falling back from his grand calm face; the great vaulted hall, with its huge groined arches and dark panneling of oak; the coarse figures of the peasants lolling in the great chairs or wallowing upon the floor, their rough faces all swollen and disfigured by drink and fury and lust of blood, the red torch-light flaring fitfully over all. There was *that* in the old man's face which silenced the loudest of the rioters, and you might have heard a pin fall as he spoke."

"Worthy guests, you have done honor to my good cheer, and it is time that I thank you as you deserve. This is the first time that my chateau has been defiled by the hoofs of republican canaille—and it shall be the last! Go, tell your master the devil how the last of the De Quesnoys repaid your insolence. Vive le roi!"

"He seized a flambeau which stood near him, and, stooping down, lifted a trap-door in the floor, and dropped the torch through it. And then (God preserve us!) came a crash as if the earth had split asunder, and all the air was one hot blast of fire; and I felt a shock like an earthquake, and knew nothing more."

"When I came to myself, I was lying on the soft earth of one of the flower beds, dizzy and stunned, as if I had fallen from the top of a tower, but, thank God, unhurt. But, Holy Virgin! what a sight it was when I looked round! All about me was a reek of smoke and dust, as from the mouth of a furnace, and dimly through the cloud I could see, on the spot where the chateau had stood, black and broken walls, and great masses of stone flung here and there, and smoking timbers. The Marquis had filled the cellars with gunpowder, and of all who entered the chateau, not one was left alive! May the good God have mercy upon their souls!"—*Chambers' Journal.*

*The legend of Blueboard does not exaggerate the atrocities of this incarnate fiend, who, after committing a thousand real crimes with impunity, was at length burned alive on an absurd charge of sorcery.

Miscellany.

The Zulu Caffres of the Diamond Fields.

The most interesting class of beings on the fields, was the blacks, who, being willing to work, tramped in numerous bodies from their "kraals" to the mining camps. They are of four different nations. The handsomest and most trustworthy race are the Zulu Caffres of Natal and Caffraria; the next are the Basutos; third are the thievish and drunken Hottentots; and fourth, the Koraunas, small, ugly and contemptible beings, despised by all the rest, and no use to the diggers from their unconquerable laziness. I always admired a Zulu.

There was one lived near our tent, a model for a sculptor. He would sometimes cross my path, with his long steady stride, his blanket hanging around him in graceful folds, like the toga of a Roman senator. One hand grasped the robe and allowed freedom of motion, while the other would be crossed on his breast. In his woolly locks, braided and arranged neatly on his head, would appear feathers of different wild birds, while underneath his massive brow shone a pair of eyes—coal black eyes—with such long lashes they reminded me of eyes in Eastern pictures. A man with such orbs as his could speak were he deaf and dumb. An aquiline nose with inflated nostrils overshadowed a delicately curved mouth full of firmness and pride. Below was the massive chin of statesmen and conquerors. In fact, he was a model man in ebony.

If a number of such noble heathens could but be educated Christians, they would do more in evangelizing their nations and in civilizing and opening up Central Africa than all the foreign missionaries, or even a score of Livingstones. Their habits of life are very simple. They live principally on "mealies" (Indian corn) and sour milk, sheep and oxen being accounted too valuable for every-day consumption. All wild beasts are eaten, and these with some nutritious roots, form the additions to the Caffre's regular diet.

The great curse of domestic life among barbarians is there in full force, viz., the utter subjection of the females. They are obliged to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, to till the ground, herd the sheep, and attend upon their lord and master and their young children. You may well say a Caffre woman has her hands full. Her lot is miserable enough, and but for the law of polygamy it would be unbearable.

Any Caffre can have as many wives as he can *buy*: and if he is rich in sheep and cattle, he travels through the country with a business eye, inquiring into the prices of different daughters, and judging whether they will suit him or not. If he likes a girl (they never fall in love), or her father is hard up and will sell reasonably, a bargin is made, and she goes to his "kraal," there, perhaps, to meet five or six other matroms of the family. This accession is followed by a feast, in which the old wives are congratulated upon having an addition to their laboring forces, while the husband has thus risen another peg in the scale of wealth and ease. Through hard labor, insufficient food, the cares of a family, etc., the women soon become ugly and crabbed.

The greatest contrast possible is between the Caffre and his wives. At thirty years old he is sleek and handsome, with a self-contented air, as if enjoying life. At the age of from twenty-five to thirty his wives present a graduated scale of lean, attenuated spectres, with wrinkled faces and black-lustre eyes. They jealously struggle with one another for the rights of their respective children, while each one has within her breast an eternal fire of hate for her copartners in misery. The Zulus' amusement consisted principally in smoking, dancing, or a grand talk or chat around the camp-fire. Their dances are very animated, and they kick and thump in an outrageous manner, while their mouths are uttering a wild chorus to some patriotic song. At a distance the music sounds well. Night after night have I lain upon my couch while the distant song of perhaps ten or fifteen Caffres floated to my ears in rising and falling cadences of mournful music. As the sigh of the cool night breeze wafted the sounds over the dreary heaps of dust surrounding us I could distinguish the voices, some deep and guttural, others shrill and youthful, and when the wind was still the sound became indistinct, until some fresh last brought again the song of Æolian harmony. —From "Life in the Diamond-Fids," by Albert E. Coleman, in *Harper's Magazine for February.*

Advantage of the Postal Telegraph.

Mr. E. H. Derby has an article in the February *Atlantic* strongly advocating a system of Postal Telegraph. He says:

Let us picture the results to the United States, should it adopt the policy of the Swiss, Belgian, and British nations, and invest ten millions of dollars in the construction of the telegraphic system, and manage it by Commissioners under the Post Office Department, as our lighthouse system is now conducted. The nation might issue for this outlay, ten millions in five per cent bonds, either to the freedman's or postal banks, or the Treasury Department. The interest on this would not exceed half a million, and the annual expense at $37 per mile of wire, would not reach four millions and a half of dollars. The new system would become a candidate for a business exceeding nine millions of dollars; for the receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company last year rose, according to its report, to $8,457,095,77, drawn from 12,444,499 messages, and have been progressive.

If England, with sixty-three thousand three hundred and nineteen miles of wire, can send sixteen millions of telegrams yearly, this nation, with one hundred and twenty thousand miles of wire, could easily send thirty millions of telegrams at a cost of less than six millions of dollars, or twenty cents per message, and with a profit of one or two millions yearly.

Should the nation, guided by the experience of Europe, pursue this course, no American company would have a right to complain. It would be the policy as well as the duty of the Post Office Department to tender to existing companies the cost of replacing their lines in payment for those they have erected. The nation would also undoubtedly sanction a moderate payment for the good-will of their business: they can reasonably ask no more. The interests of commerce and society imperatively demand a reduction of telegraph rates in conformity to the policy of the most liberal and enlightened nations of the globe.

Madison as a Temperance Man.

Many years ago, when the temperance movement began in Virginia, ex-President Madison lent the weight of his influence to the cause. Case-bottles and decanters disappeared from the sideboard at Montpelier—wine was no longer dispensed to the many visitors at that hospitable mansion. Nor was this all. Harvest began, but the customary barrel of whiskey was not purchased, and the song of the scythemen in the wheatfield languished. In lieu of whiskey, there was a beverage most innocuous, unstimulating and unpalatable to the army of dusky laborers.

The following morning, Mr. Madison called in his head-man to make the usual inquiry, "Nelson, how comes on the crop?"

"Po'ly, Mars' Jeems—monsus po'ly."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Things is seyus."

"What do you mean by serious?"

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The Death of Stonewall Jackson.

BY GEN. J. W. REVERE.

Arriving at New Orleans, in 1862, I was soon on my way up the Mississippi and Ohio. Among my fellow-passengers on the steamer was Lieut. Thomas J. Jackson of the United States army, who seemed, at first, a remarkable quiet, reserved, although a very intelligent officer, and with whom I soon became acquainted; for there is everywhere a sort of cameraderi among officers of the two services which attracts them to each other in a crowd of strangers. For several days the inland voyage continued; and our nights were partly spent upon the hurricane deck of the steamer, engaged in conversation. One of these conversations was so peculiar that it fixed itself in my memory; and subsequent events proved it worthy of record; although, I confess, I hesitate to put in writing anything which seems to border so nearly on the marvelous.

One clear, starlight night, as we glided along the calm river, our conversation turned upon the firmament and its countless orbs that looked down upon us. Jackson asked me if I had ever been induced to take a flight from the study of nautical astromony, practiced by all naval officers, into the realms of astrology. I replied that I had always been iterested, more or less, in those mathematical studies required in nautical calculations; and that, from the exact rules demanded for working the various problems of the ephemeris, I had sometimes, to amuse the idle hours of a sea-life, worked out the nativities of my shipmates. I had even taken Zadkiel's almanac, and used his rules, but without believing in the science of judicial astrology. Jackson, however, was not so incredulous; although it was evident that he had not then decided fully within himself as to the truth or falsehood of this exploded science.

Before we parted at Pittsburg, a day or two after this conversation, I had given Jackson the necessary data for calculating a horoscope; and, in the course of a few months, I received from him a letter, which I preserved, inclosing a scheme of my nativity. Asany one who may have calculated these schemes by the rules must know, a horoscope may be interpreted in various, even contradictory terms, by different persons; and this was no exception to the rule. The only reasons I had for remembering it at all was, that our destinies seemed to run in parallel lines; and, so far, it was remarkable. It was this pecularity that caused Jackson to communicate with me, and the reason why I laid it carefully aside for a re-examination.

The several planets were placed in their respective houses above and below the horison; and Saturn being near the meridian, and approaching a square with the moon, great danger was to be apprehended by the native at the period when the aspect became complete. Mars also bore a threatening aspect; while Jupeter was below the horizon, and semi-sextile, which was not altogether unfavorable. There was no trine, and the sextile weak. Altogether, from the evil aspect of the square of Saturn, which threatened an opposition,—that most dreaded of all the evil aspect of the heavens,—the scheme was quite dangerous and malign. The precise time and nature of the threatened danger, requiring a second calculation, accompanied the scheme, prognosticating the culmination of the malign aspect within some ten years, or during the first days of May, 1863; at which time the native ran great risk of life and fortunes; but, in case he survived the peril the omnious period would never again recur.

In his letter Jackson says, "I have gone over these calculations several times, as their result is almost an exact reproduction of my own. * * * * It is clear to me that we shall both be exposed to a common danger at the time indicated." Having out little faith in the almost-forgotten and altogether-repudiated science of astrology, I took little heed of either his scheme of nativity or his letter, regarding the former as ingenious, but as merely a proof of an ardent and some-what enthasiastic temperament; while I little imagined, at that time, that the rather unpolished and rugged exterior of Lieut. Jackson concealed a character destined to become famous among his countrymen.

I served in the army in 1861-62-63, until after the battle of Chancellorsville, participating in all its important engagements, and, the greater part of the time, commanding a brigade. At the battle above named, I was an involuntary witness of an event which had an important bearing on the issue of the war, and which had been the subject of prolonged controversy. I refer to the death of Stonewall Jackson. The circumstances under which I acquired the right to give testimony in the matter were somewhat remarkable; and I here give a full statement of them. The left of my brigade-line lay near the plank-road at Chancellsorville; and, after night had fallen, I rode forward, according to my invariable habit, to inspect my picket-line. The moon had risen, and partly illuminated the woods. I began my inspection on the right of the picket-line, progressing gradually to the left, where I stopped to rectify the post of a sentinal not far from the plank-road. While thus engaged, I heard the sound of hoofs, from the direction of the enemy's line and stopped to listen. Soon a calvacade appeared approaching. As the sigh of the cool night breeze wafted the sounds over the dreary heaps of dust surrounding us I could distinguish the voices, some deep and guttural, others shrill and youthful, and when the wind was still the sound became indistinct, until some fresh last brought again the song of Æolian harmony. —From "Life in the Diamond-Fids," by Albert E. Coleman, in *Harper's Magazine for February.*

Advantage of the Postal Telegraph.

Mr. E. H. Derby has an article in the February *Atlantic* strongly advocating a system of Postal Telegraph. He says:

Let us picture the results to the United States, should it adopt the policy of the Swiss, Belgian, and British nations, and invest ten millions of dollars in the construction of the telegraphic system, and manage it by Commissioners under the Post Office Department, as our lighthouse system is now conducted. The nation might issue for this outlay, ten millions in five per cent bonds, either to the freedman's or postal banks, or the Treasury Department. The interest on this would not exceed half a million, and the annual expense at $37 per mile of wire, would not reach four millions and a half of dollars. The new system would become a candidate for a business exceeding nine millions of dollars; for the receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company last year rose, according to its report, to $8,457,095,77, drawn from 12,444,499 messages, and have been progressive.

If England, with sixty-three thousand three hundred and nineteen miles of wire, can send sixteen millions of telegrams yearly, this nation, with one hundred and twenty thousand miles of wire, could easily send thirty millions of telegrams at a cost of less than six millions of dollars, or twenty cents per message, and with a profit of one or two millions yearly.

Should the nation, guided by the experience of Europe, pursue this course, no American company would have a right to complain. It would be the policy as well as the duty of the Post Office Department to tender to existing companies the cost of replacing their lines in payment for those they have erected. The nation would also undoubtedly sanction a moderate payment for the good-will of their business: they can reasonably ask no more. The interests of commerce and society imperatively demand a reduction of telegraph rates in conformity to the policy of the most liberal and enlightened nations of the globe.

Madison as a Temperance Man.

Many years ago, when the temperance movement began in Virginia, ex-President Madison lent the weight of his influence to the cause. Case-bottles and decanters disappeared from the sideboard at Montpelier—wine was no longer dispensed to the many visitors at that hospitable mansion. Nor was this all. Harvest began, but the customary barrel of whiskey was not purchased, and the song of the scythemen in the wheatfield languished. In lieu of whiskey, there was a beverage most innocuous, unstimulating and unpalatable to the army of dusky laborers.

The following morning, Mr. Madison called in his head-man to make the usual inquiry, "Nelson, how comes on the crop?"

"Po'ly, Mars' Jeems—monsus po'ly."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Things is seyus."

"What do you mean by serious?"

"We gwyne los' dat crap,"

"Lose the crop! Why should we lost it?"

"Cause dat ar crap ar heap too big a crap to be gethered 'thout whiskey. 'Lasses-and-water nuver gethered no crap sence de worl' war' made, ner 'taint gwine to."

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☞A corospondent of the Independent lately visited the libraries at Oxford, and asked for Bryant's translation of Homer. "What Bryant?" queried the intelligent custodian. The necessary information was given. "Never heard of him," said the man of books. And, in the language of the distinguished editor of the Etanswill Independent, "This is fame"

☞The London masses have presented the Lord Mayor with a beautiful claret jug. They felt grateful for his effort in trying to get Alexander Park for their use, and chose this method to de'claret."

Historical Memoranda.

Major George Berry.

Geo. Berry Jr., was born in 1706. He married Elizabeth Frink of Kittery in 1726—7.

About the year 1733 he moved to Falmouth and purchased a tract of land including that on which Morrill's Corner is situated, and extending to Back Cove, where he owned and operated a ship-yard. He was called Captain George Berry in 1753 and was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Falmouth in 1753 & 4.

During the Indian troubles he commanded a company of men raised for the protection of Falmouth, and had frequent skirmishes with the savages, in their attacks upon the settlement. In 1758 he entered King Georges' army as major to serve in the "French and Indian War"—He died in Falmouth in 1776.

He had three sons and one daughter. The sons were George, Obadiah and Josiah. George the eldest son in 1753, married Sarah, daughter of David and Mary Stickney of Falmouth. They had five sons and five daughters. Of the sons, William settled in Bucktown, now Buckfield, Josiah in Lisbon, George, in Bowdoin and Samuel in Denmark. Jeremiah went to sea, was pressed into the English Naval service and was never afterwards heard from. Of the daughters, Miriam died young; Sarah married Benj. Haskell of Windham, Janna married Samuel Proctor of Westbrook, Abigail married Benj. Pride of Westbrook, afterwards of Waterford and Eunice married Charles Walker of Harrison.

Josiah the second son of Major Berry married Thankful Butler in 1766. They had several daughters but no son. Miriam, one of the daughters married Zachariah Stevens of Westbrook, the grandfather of Ex. Mayor A. E. Stevens of Portland.

Obadiah, the Major's youngest son, married Lucy Torrey of Falmouth, and lived on the old homestead. He had a son Joshua and four daughters.

Of the third generation from Major Berry, William who went to Buckfield married Joanna Doane of Cape Elizabeth. They had five sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to have families, and ninety one grandchildren. Four of these children are now living, viz. Mrs. Remember Swett of Turner, mother of Hon. Leonard Swett of Chicago, Mrs. Ricker, Obadiah Berry who lives in Buckfield, and Zeri who lives in Canton

Josiah who settled in Lisbon married Eliza, both Blackstone, a descendant of Sir Edward Phipps. They had five sons and seven daughters all of whom are long since dead. Edward Berry Esq., of Lisbon is his grandson.

George of Bowdoin married Jane Bowie and had seven children. The sons went to New Orleans and died there. The widow of George Berry who is over ninety years of age is still living in Richmond Me.

Samuel, who with his father George Berry, settled in Denmark married Dorcas Shattuck of Portland in 1801. They had three sons and three daughters. Leonard A. Berry a prominent citizen of Denmark is one of the sons.

Joshua, the son of Obadiah of Falmouth, married Olive Wilson in 1794. They had eight children, and among those now living are Mrs. Edward Anderson of South Windham and Doctor Robert P. Berry of Newport R. I.

Elizabeth only daughter of Major Berry married Capt. Jeremiah Pote of Falmouth, who was a wealthy merchant but a staunch loyalist and when the Revolutionary war commenced he went to the Provinces and remained there.

The will of Major George Berry of which the following is a copy, is in the possession of Mrs. Anderson.

The will was drawn in 1758, on the occasion of his joining the army and is in the handwriting of Stephen Longfellow, one of the witnesses.

This will was entered for Probate March 11, 1776, Enoch Freeman being judge of Probate, and Samuel Freeman, Register:

In the name of God Amen.

I, George Berry of Falmouth, in the County of York and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Esq., being in good Bodily Health, and of a Sound and disposing Mind and Memory, Thanks be given to God, therefor, but being called into the Army where I seem more immediately exposed to the Stroke of Death, I commend myself to the care of divine Providence, and as touching such Worldly Estate, wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life I give demise and dispose of the same in the following Manner and Form:

Imps' It is my Will that all my just Debts be first paid out of my Estate.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved Wife, Elizabeth Berry the Use and Improvement of One half of my Estate both Real and Personal, during the Term of her continuing my Widow and in case of a second marriage, but One Third thereof from that Time.

Item. I give and bequeath, unto my beloved Sons, George, Josiah and Obadiah, my whole Estate, both of Lands, Buildings or whatever, to be equally divided among them, according to Quantity and Quality to them their Heirs and Assigns forever (they paying out to my Daughter the Legacy hereafter mentioned) and to come into Possession of One half thereof immediately after my decease, and of two thirds thereof, at the Time of my Wife's Second Marriage (if that should happen) and of the whole at her Decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved Daughter, Elizabeth Pote, One Hundred and Thirty-three pounds, Six Shillings and Eight pence Lawful money to be paid her or her Heirs by my three Sons, George, Josiah and Obadiah equally in the Course of ten Years after my decease, in Manner following, viz., Thirteen pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence annually and every Year till the whole is completed.

And I do hereby likewise constitute make and ordain my beloved wife Elizabeth Berry and my son Obadiah, joint-Executors, to this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannull all and every other former Testament, Will, Legacy and Bequest and Executors by me in any ways before named, willed, bequeathed, ratifying and conforming this and no Other to be my last will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the Twentieth day of May Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared, by the sd. George Berry, as his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us the subscribers,
Jn'T'n Waite,
Step'n Waite,
Step'n Longfellow.
} Geo. Berry. (*seal*)

Port a Buot.

A correspondent at Point de Bute N. B., whom we shall be pleased to hear from at any time, in a letter transmitting his subscription for the Farmer says:

"I may at some future time communicate with the Farmer in reference to some matters connected with this locality. Here resided Col. John Allen of Revolutionary fame whose house was burned by the British troops. In this neighborhood, in June 1755 was fought the battle of Port a Buot (Busts Bridge) at the crossing of the Missiquash, about 14 miles from its mouth, and four miles from Fort *Beau Segiour* now *Cumberland*, by 1500 or 2000 New England troops against the French, in the advance from Fort Lawrence to attack Fort Cumberland.

Point de Buot, was the name of the site on which Ft. C. was built by the French in 1750 and is near the Point of upland or ridge extending about 7 or 8 miles southwesterly, between Marsh lands and Creek, and terminating near the Bay.

☞We have shown an interesting old document, bearing the familiarly bold signature of John Hancock, Governor of the Commonwealth and dated 1789, being the commission as Sheriff of Essex county, to Bailey Bartlett, father of our well-known townsman of the same name. Mr. Bartlett, senior, was Sheriff over forty years, holding the office consecutively, from the time of his appointment, with the exception of a portion of 1823, under Gov. Gerry, when he went out, but was immediately chosen county treasurer, which office he held until his re-appointment the following year as Sheriff, and an excellent official he made too. There seems to be a sort of blood qualification for this post in the Bartlett family, B. B. junior having been deputy sheriff for nearly a score of years, his first service being under his father in 1823.—*Lawrence American.*

☞Levi Berry died in Smyrna Me., on the 16th inst., aged 72. He was a native of Paris, but had lived in Aroostook for 31 years. He leaves several children, grandchildren and great grand-children. He was a great great grandson of Major George Berry of Falmouth.

Our Young Folks' Column.

A CHILD'S HYMNS.

Now the day of work is done,
Now the quiet night's begun,
And I lay my tired head,
Safe within my little bed.
Savior, hear me;
Be thou near me;
Till the hours of dark have fled.

I can see from where I lie,